Spoken English

上海紧缺人才培训工程教学系列丛书

英语口译基础能力证书考试

基础口语教程

A Preliminary Course of Spoken English

主　编　齐伟钧 孙万彪

副主编　罗杏焕 吴建国

口语

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主　　编　齐伟钧　孙万彪
副 主 编　罗杏焕　吴建国
本册编写　罗杏焕　曹　磊

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前　言

“上海市英语口译基础能力证书”是经上海市紧缺人才培训工程联席会议办公室审核、确认的上海市英语口译岗位资格证书配套培训和考试项目之一。通过该项目市统考者可获得上海市委组织部、上海市人事局、上海市教育委员会、上海市成人教育委员会统一印制的“上海市英语口译基础能力证书”。

英语口译基础是通向英语中、高级口译技能的初级阶段，为的是使学员通过学习，在较短的时间里为今后进一步参加英语中、高级口译培训奠定良好的基础，掌握基本的口译能力。为从事口译工作，学员需要在听、说、读、写、译等基本语言技能全面发展的基础上，强化英语口语和口译能力的培训。在实施英语中、高级口译资格证书考试项目的过程中，我们发现，不少考生未能通过第一阶段的笔试，主要是他们在听、读、写、译等方面的能力欠缺，而且知识面较窄；而未能通过第二阶段的口试的考生则大多是因为英语口语表达不畅，缺乏相应的口译技能。为使广大英语爱好者切实有效地全面提高英语水平，今后能够从事口译工作，上海市外语口译考试委员会于2001年开始试行“上海市英语口译基础能力证书考试”，使之与英语中级、高级口译考试形成一个由低到高的完整系列，从而为这三个不同层次的培训和考试搭建了相应的平台。这样的设计，有利于全面、系统、科学地提高学员的英语综合水平和口译能力。

与英语中级、高级口译培训要求不同的是，参加基础口译培训的学员应具有基本的英语知识和应用能力，即相当于重点中学高中毕业生或大学一年级学生的英语水平。经过培训，学员的英语应用能力可望达到大学英语四级的要求，而且在英语听说和口译方面业已奠定良好的基础。在此基础上经过进一步深造，学生就可以达到英语中级口译资格证书所要求具备的能力，即能够独立从事生活翻译、陪同翻译、涉外导游、外贸业务洽谈翻译等工作。

根据考试大纲，“上海市英语口译基础能力证书考试”分为笔试与口试两个部分。笔试部分以听力考试的形式举行；口试包括口语和口译两部分。为此，我们设计并编写了三本基础教材，分别是听力，口语和口译，把侧重面放在听、说、译三项技能上。我们知道，长期以来大多数学校的英语教学对这三个方面不够重视，在一定程度上造成了人们所说的“哑巴英语”（基本上不会说英语）和“聋子英语”（听不懂原汁原味的英语）。而这样的弱点若不能克服，要想从事口译工作是根本不可能的。因此，在基础口译阶段，培训的重点应该是提高学生的听、说能力，并在此基础上掌握一些口译的基本要领。

考虑到英语教学应该是一个由浅入深、循序渐进的过程，我们在教材中除了编写针对性较强的教学内容外，还根据培训要求增加了类似预备练习的相关项目，以帮助学员和考生获得理想的学习效果。教材内容活泼多样，难度适中。所选用的材料以口语体为主，如对话、讲座等。题材具有时代性，紧扣现代社会与经济发展、贴近人们的日常生活与工作。教学安排有较强的可操作性，能使学生在听和说两方面进行大量的操练和实践。正文之后，各本教材还配备了相关背景介绍、英语听力、英语口语以及口译技能讲座，目的在于扩大学生的知识面，以便更好地掌握听、说、译的技能。

《基础听力教程》、《基础口语教程》和《基础口译教程》作为一套综合性教材，所涵盖的三项技能培训是相辅相成的，既有统一的要求，又有各自的重点。在教学安排上，这三个方面的训练应该齐头并进。同时，基础教材又是与英语中、高级口译教材配套的系列教材，在许多方面是和中、高两级相衔接的。通过基础阶段培训后，学生能比较容易地适应中、高级口译教材的教学要求，为以后进一步接受口译培训打下扎实的基础。

现在推出的这套基础口译教材，是以过去两年间所试用的胶印本为基础重新编写的。我们希望经过修订的新教材能更好地适应培训的需要，达到我们所设想的目的。当然，限于我们的学识，这套教材可能还有不尽如人意之处，甚至存在各种差错。再次，我们恳请专家学者、使用教材的教师和学生提出宝贵意见，以便编写者及时修正。

主编 **齐伟钧 孙万彪**

编者的话

作为"上海市外语口译证书考试(英语)基础口译"项目应试培训指定教材之一,这本《基础口语教程》的编写目的在于帮助学员熟悉各种场景下的会话模式,并通过反复操练掌握基本的会话能力。

本书在内容编排上以一学期为限,设计了16个单元,另有三个语音辅导讲座。各单元的选题涉及见面介绍、问路、购物、打电话、咨询、邀请、祝贺等方面与实际生活密切相关的内容。每一单元都采用相同的体例,包括:词汇预习、对话操练、短文朗读及回答问题、命题发言和补充材料。附录所选的口试辅导样题可为应试辅导和准备提供参考。

考虑到教程使用者为基础口译学员,我们对两篇阅读材料做了比较细致的注解,以帮助学员加深对文章的理解。当然,口语是一门实践性非常强的课程,仅仅理解文章是远远不够的,关键在于"学以致用";只有通过反复操练,才能做到应对自如。

由于编者水平有限,本书肯定会有不少纰漏,望使用者和专家能批评指正。

编　者　于上海外国语大学

关于口译基础能力考试《基础口语教程》的教学建议

这本《基础口语教程》是为有志参加上海市基础口译能力考试的学员提供英语口语训练的语言材料。为了便于教师的授课和学员自学，编者提供以下建议：

1. 全书虽然分为16个单元，但这16个单元是个有机的整体，不应把它们孤立地分割开来。特别是随着学习的深入，教师应不断提醒学员前面已经出现过的常见句型和语言现象。三个语音辅导讲座的目的在于帮助学员对英语语音形成一个初步了解。
2. 在课堂教学中，教师不宜采用“精读”的办法，而应有所侧重。具体来说，**词汇预习**部分应侧重主要词汇的具体应用，也就是说教师应在课堂上给学员提供足够的例子，而不是单纯讲解单词的意思；**对话操练**部分可作为学员的热身练习，并可根据需要对教程中的对话进行一定的扩展；**短文朗读**和**回答问题**为教程的重点之一，可先要求学员回答课后问题，然后对文章中的难点进行分析，也可组织学员进行相关的讨论；**命题发言**也是本教程的重点之一，主要目的在于培养学员独立思维和在短时间内组织语言的能力，教师可在课堂上邀请几位学员进行发言，然后做一些必要的讲评；**补充材料**可视具体情况使用。
3. 仅靠在课堂上练好口语可以说是不可能的，教师应该培养学员形成某一种学习方法，学员在课外应有充分的时间进行复习和预习；预习时应把重点放在词汇预习上，而复习时应把重点放在常见表达法以及即时组织语言的能力上。

总之，教材提供给教师和学员的只不过是语言素材，而要充分用好这些素材就必须通过师生、特别是学员自身的努力。

CONTENTS

UNIT 1

GREETINGS, INTRODUCTIONS AND FAREWELLS

I. VOCABULARY PREVIEW

greeting	expect	cultural
farewell	reply	implication
colleague	share	take for granted
secretary	purpose	presume
human resource	ensure	identity card
recently	depend	offence
rush	vary	consul

II. CONVERSATIONS FOR PRACTICE

(1)

A: Hello. Let me introduce myself. I'm your neighbour. My name is Linda.

B: Hi. I'm Helen. Nice to meet you.

A: Nice meeting you, too. Which apartment do you live in?

B: 7A. How about you?

A: 9B.

(2)

A: You're new here, aren't you?

B: Yes, I am. My name is Gary White.

A: I'm Jackie Walden. Nice to meet you.

B: Nice meeting you, too.

A: Well, which department do you work in?

B: Personnel. How about you?.

A: Accounting.

(3)

A: Hello, Jenny. How are you this morning?

B: Hi, Sam. I'm fine. How about you?

A: I'm OK. By the way, have you seen Tim recently?

B: No, I haven't seen him for ages. I don't know what's up with him.

A: Let's go and ask Alice.

B: OK.

III. USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

1. Hello, I'm John Smith.
2. Hi, my name is Sally.
3. Excuse me, are you Bill Jones?
4. Excuse me, I don't think we've met before. I'm Charles Williams.
5. May I introduce myself: Oliver King, sales manager from ABC Company.
6. John, I want you to meet Kathy, my new secretary.
7. I'd like you to meet my boss, Mr. Carson.
8. Hello, Bill. How are you?
9. Hi, Helen. How's everything going?
10. I'm fine/very well, thanks.
11. See you later.
12. I'm afraid I must say goodbye.
13. I must be going/off now.

14. Sorry to rush off.
15. I hope you don't mind, but I've got to leave now.

IV. PASSAGES FOR READING

Read the following passages and be ready to answer the questions.

Passage 1

People in different countries use different languages and ways in greetings[1] when they meet each other. But what is a greeting?

A greeting is a way of showing your friendliness and politeness to others. It is also a way of starting a conversation. Many languages use a question as a greeting: "How's everything going?" "Have you eaten?" Persons asking these questions do not expect a full answer or a true one. In English, for example, the commonest greeting is "How are you?" — a question about a person's health. But we do not expect the person to tell us about his health. Rather, we will get a fixed expression such as "I'm fine, thanks." or "Couldn't be better, thanks." In the same way, in countries where people greet each other with "Have you had your lunch yet?", a possible but simple reply will be "Yes," even if the question is asked far over the normal lunch time.

In most languages, a greeting is usually followed by a "small talk," something which both parties share the same view about. The purpose of this is to ensure that both parties agree on something, thus making it much easier and more comfortable for people to meet each other.[2] The topics for a small talk depend on where the conversation is taking place, but a safe topic in English is one about the weather.

Greetings and small talk are an important part of everyday conversation in any language, but the way people do it varies[3] from country to country. Thus, we have more things to learn in a foreign language than just the vocabulary and the grammar of the language.

We also have to learn the social and cultural behavior of the people who speak it.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. When do people use greetings?
2. What's the main purpose of a greeting?
3. What does "small talk" mean?
4. What can be covered in "small talk"?
5. What topics do people talk about when they make "small talk" in your language?

Passage 2

It may seem obvious that when you go abroad you are the one who is the foreigner, not the others. But this has important implications[4]. You are not on your home ground, so you will not understand the way things work as well as you usually do at home. The information you have gathered since you were born, which you use to recognize the social games people are playing, cannot be used again. You cannot take it for granted[5] that you understand what people mean, what they think, what they want and what they are going to do next. People's gestures, let alone their actions, have to be understood in different ways. For example, you cannot presume that two Arab men walking down the street hand in hand are a pair of gay lovers, nor when an Italian makes what to us seems a beckoning[6] gesture that it actually means "Come here". This gap in your understanding can be irritating.[7] It certainly means that you are not as efficient as usual at getting what you want.

Apart from the possible cultural misunderstandings, you have to keep in mind one more thing.[8] In many foreign countries, everyone has by law to have an Identity Card. If you cannot show your Identity Card when you are stopped by the police in the street, it will be regarded as an offence[9] and you can be sent to the police station. Even if this is not so, it is always safer to have some means of iden-

tification on you. That is why it is advisable to keep your passport on you wherever you go and whenever possible. Take care not to lose it, though. If it should disappear, go straight to the local police and the nearest consul.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. According to the author, what is the most important thing to remember when one goes abroad?
2. What does the author say about the difference in the understanding of the same gestures?
3. What if one fails to produce an Identity Card in some foreign countries?
4. What should one do if he loses his passport?
5. Give some examples of cultural misunderstanding.

Notes

1. greeting (*n.*) — a polite word or sign of welcome or recognition. 招呼

   She raised her hand in greeting. 她举手向我们打招呼。

2. The purpose of this is to ensure that both parties agree on something, thus making it much easier and more comfortable for people to meet each other. 这样做的目的是确保双方达成一致，以使人们互相见面时感觉更加随意、自在。

   purpose (*n.*) — the reason for which something is done 目的

   The purpose of our visit is to make preparations for our further cooperation. 我们此行的目的是为进一步合作做准备。

   make it + adj. + for sb. to do sth. 这是一个十分常见的结构，表示"使某件事做起来……"

   Advances in medicine make it possible for people to live a longer and better life than ever before. 医学的进步使得人们能比以往任何时候都活得长而且好。

3. vary (*v.*) — differ from sth. else of the same class 变化，不同

The students in my class vary in age from 11 to 15. 我班上学生的年龄从 11 岁到 15 岁不等。

4. implication (*n.*) — a like consequence of sth.; the conclusion that can be drawn from sth. 意义;暗示

    The incident has important political implications. 这一事件有重要的政治意义。

    The bank gives the implication that it is not responsible for the loss. 银行给人的暗示是他们对此损失没有责任。

5. take ... for granted 认为……是理所当然

    Many of us tend to take our parents' generosity for granted. 我们中的许多人把父母亲的慷慨看作是理所当然的事。

    Never take it for granted that you can always find a job after graduation. 不要想当然地认为毕业后总能找到工作。

6. beckon (*v.*) — make a gesture with the hand, arm or head to instruct someone to come nearer 用(招手、点头等)召唤

    The customs official beckoned the woman with the large suitcase to his counter. 海关官员示意那个提着大箱子的妇女到他台前去。

7. This gap in your understanding can be irritating. 这种理解上的差距有时会十分恼人。

    irritating (*adj.*) — causing anger 恼人的,使人不愉快的

    We are continually delayed by small but irritating problems. 我们不断地被一些恼人的小问题所耽搁。

8. Apart from the possible cultural misunderstandings, you have to keep in mind one more thing. 除了可能会引起文化上的误解外,你也不能忘了另外一件事。

    keep in mind 牢记

    You have to keep in mind the fact that he is only a child. 千万别忘了他只不过是个小孩。

9. offence (*n.*)— feelings of annoyance, often because someone has been rude or shown a lack of respect 冒犯,伤感情

    I really didn't mean any offence — I was just stating my opinion. 我真的不想冒犯任何人——我只是在陈述我的观点。

V. FREE TALK

Directions: *Relationships between people are very important, whether it is the relationship at home or at work, in families or at schools. Good relationships with others help people feel better, while people with bad relationships have problems.*

Now, talk on the following topic:

How Can Teenagers Improve Relationships with Others?

VI. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

I was due to retire at the age of 60, five years earlier than the average age of retirement. At that age, it was much too early to sit at home doing nothing because I felt that was dangerous, and many people tend to die if they suddenly stop working and then are left with nothing to do.

I did not want to go on working, even though I was given an opportunity, and for many years I had cherished the wish to see more of the world, and see it at more leisure than one can do during the short annual holiday. So we decided to buy a motorhome and travel the world.

Due to political circumstances, it was not possible for us to do the long trip to Australia we wanted, and so we had to change our plan at the last minute. In the end we followed the old dictum, "Go West, Young Man", in my case more like, "Go West, Old Man", and we headed across the Atlantic to North America.

It is such a vast continent that it is impossible to see even a fraction of it in the course of a two- or three-week vacation. We decided to spend three years exploring this vast continent, from north to south and east to west. We are all aware, and we've heard it many

times how vast the country is. But not until you have driven the five thousand miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and the two thousand miles from the Alaska highway to the Mexican border, will you realize how vast it is.

The scenic beauty of North America is difficult to describe, one has to experience it. One can drive for hours on perfect roads without meeting another car, and if one wants to get away from people, which in Europe is becoming more and more difficult, the advice is that North America is the place.

UNIT 2

ASKING THE WAY

I. VOCABULARY PREVIEW

downtown	leisure	intermediary
block	curiosity	expansion
cab	living-standard	aspect
slowdown	manufacturing	manifest
current	stability	itinerary
domestically	impacts	stroll
socio-economic group	self-evident	summer resort
accessible	employment	herbal

II. CONVERSATIONS FOR PRACTICE

(1)

A: Excuse me. Could you please tell me where I can catch a bus going downtown?

B: There's a bus run by the airport over there, beside the Clock Tower.

A: Do I have to wait long?

B: It goes downtown every hour on the hour. There will be another bus in 15 minutes.

A: That's good. Thank you very much.

B: You're welcome.

(2)

A: Excuse me. Is there any post office nearby?

B: Yes, there is one.

A: Can you tell me how to get there?

B: Sure. Go to the corner and turn left. Walk one block until you come to the traffic light. Walk across the traffic light. The post office is on the corner. You can't miss it.

A: Thank you very much. I'm sure I'll find it.

B: There's one thing I forgot to tell you.

A: What's that?

B: Today is a holiday. The post office is closed.

(3)

A: Good morning, sir, but I think I'm lost. Can you tell me the way to the zoo?

B: Sorry, I'm a stranger here.

A: Thanks. (Turn to another.) Excuse me, can you tell me the way to the zoo?

C: Of course. Are you going there by a cab or by public transportation?

A: I want to go there by bus.

C: OK. Carry on along the road until you come to a bus station. Take No. 27 bus there. Get off the bus at the last stop but one. Go ahead for two blocks and the zoo is on your left.

A: Thank you very much.

III. USEFUL SENTENCES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. Can you tell me where the People's Square is?
2. Could you show/tell me the way to the Foreign Language Book-

store?

3. Excuse me. I'm going to Hilton Hotel. Could you please tell me which bus I can take?
4. Which direction is it to Shanghai International Studies University?
5. Can we get there in about ten minutes?
6. It's a twenty-minute walk from here.
7. Sorry, I'm new here.
8. Go back straight down this street for about five minutes and you will find a bank on your left.
9. Go along this street for two blocks and turn left at the second crossing.
10. Turn left at the first corner, and it's the second building on your left.
11. Go up Beach Street. Go past Baker Street, then turn left into Ocean Road. The bank is the first building on the right.
12. Walk up High Street and turn left into Pine Street. The building you want is the first one on the left.
13. The supermarket is on the First Street, opposite the bookstore.
14. The restaurant is on the Lake Street, in between the bank and the bakery.
15. The police station is on the corner of Main Street and Port Street.

IV. PASSAGES FOR READING

Read the following passages and be ready to answer the questions.

Passage 1

Tourism was one of the fastest growing social and economic phenomena of the last century, and there is no sign of slowdown in the current century.[1] The number of tourists, both those who travel internationally and domestically, will continue to increase, and they will come from a wider range of socio-economic groups than at pres-

ent.[2] The geographic spread of tourism will widen. Nearly all parts of the world will be made accessible to visitors and will be sought by visitors.

Increases in leisure time, cheaper travel, and rising curiosity about other lands, peoples and ways of life promise a bright future for tourist industry[3]. For developing countries, struggling to[4] raise the living standards of their people and faced with the problems of competing with the developed nations in the fields of manufacturing and trade, tourism offers the hope of economic stability and a better future for their citizens.[5]

Compared with other industries, tourism is thought of as a "smokeless industry" by many nations. Its positive impacts are self-evident. To begin with, the economic effects of tourism can be categorized into four groups:[6] the effects on income, on employment, and on investment and development. Income in general comes from wages and salaries. The tourist industry is a major provider of employment. It can be seen from the jobs found in travel agencies, tour operators and other intermediaries supplying services in the generation areas. The evidence of the last economic effect can be summarised in this way: if tourism to an area increases, rapid success and expansion may lead to yet more investment in both tourism and other industries in that area by businessmen and government.[7]

Apart from its economic effects, tourism is also valuable in personal and social aspects. Pleasure travel can serve the needs of individual beings.[8] Duty and business travel provides for the social and commercial needs of many travellers. It satisfies the objectives of direct contact between people.[9] Last but not least,[10] the greatest social value of tourism is manifested in cross-cultural exchange.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. Why is tourism important to developing countries?
2. What is the trend of tourism?
3. What are the economic effects of tourism?

4. What are the social values of tourism?
5. As far as you understand, what are the negative impacts of tourism?

Passage 2

Every year thousands of tourists visit Pompeii, Italy. They see the sights that Pompeii is famous for — its stadium and theatres, its shops and restaurants. The tourists do not, however, see Pompeii's people. They do not see them because Pompeii has no people. No one has lived in Pompeii for almost 2 000 years.

Once, Pompeii was a busy city of 22 000 people. It lay at the foot of Mount Vesuvius, a grass-covered volcano. Mount Vesuvius had not erupted[11] for centuries, so the people of Pompeii felt safe. But they were not.

In August of AD 79[12], Mount Vesuvius erupted. The entire top of the mountain exploded, and a huge black cloud rose into the air. Soon stones and hot ash began to fall on Pompeii. When the eruption ended two days later, Pompeii was buried under 20 feet of stones and ashes. Almost all of its people were dead.

For centuries, Pompeii lay buried under stone and ash. Then, in the year 1861, an Italian scientist named Ginseppe began to uncover Pompeii. Slowly, carefully, Ginseppe and his men dug. The city looked almost the same as it had looked in AD 79. There were streets and fountains, houses and shops. There was a stadium with 20 000 seats. Perhaps the most important of all, there were everyday objects, which tell us a great deal about the people who lived in Pompeii. Many glasses and jars had some dark blue colour in the bottom, so we know that the people of Pompeii liked wine. They liked bread, too; metal bread pans were in every bakery. In one bakery there were 81 round, flat loaves of bread — a type of bread that is still sold in Italy today. Tiny boxes filled with a dark, shiny powder tell us that women liked to wear eye make-up.

Ginseppe has died, but his work continues. One-fourth has not

been uncovered yet. Scientists are still digging, still making discoveries that draw tourists to Pompeii.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. Why do large numbers of people come to Pompeii each year?
2. Why did the Pompeiians feel safe?
3. How did the city look like when it was uncovered?
4. How do we know that Pompeiians liked wine?
5. What do we know about Pompeiians who lived 2000 years ago?

Notes

1. There is no sign of slowdown in the current century. 本世纪（旅游业）依然没有降温的迹象。

   slowdown（*n.*）— a decline in economic activity 经济衰退

   Some experts anticipate a worldwide economic slowdown. 有些专家预测全球经济将衰退。

2. They will come from a wider range of socio-economic groups than at present. 与目前相比，旅游者将来自更广泛的社会经济群体。

   at present 目前

   I have no plan for a trip at present. 我目前没有旅游的计划。

3. promise a bright future for tourist industry: 为旅游业展现了灿烂的发展前景／提供了广阔的发展空间

   promise（*v.*）— give good grounds for expecting（a particular occurrence or situation）有可能，有希望，有前途

   The man's final this afternoon promises to be an exciting match. 今天下午的男子决赛预计会很精彩。

4. struggling to 奋斗，努力

   I've been struggling to understand this article all afternoon. 整个下午我都在努力搞懂这篇文章的意思。

   They have struggled to provide a better service for the customers. 他们努力为顾客提供更好的服务。

5. Tourism offers the hope of economic stability and a better future for their citizens. 旅游业为稳定经济和开创国民美好生活确立了希望。
6. The economic effects of tourism can be put into four groups. 旅游业的经济影响可归纳为四个方面。
7. Rapid success and expansion may lead to yet more investment in both tourism and other industries in that area by businessmen and government. 经济的迅速崛起和发展将促使商界和政府对该地区旅游业和其他产业进一步投资。

   lead to / into 通向;引向,导致

   The signs led us to a small square with a fountain. 循着标牌,我们来到一个有喷泉的小广场。

   Years of painstaking research have led to a new solution to the disease. 经过多年辛勤研究,终于找到一种治疗该疾病的新方法。

   Ignoring safety procedures led to a tragic accident. 忽视安全法规酿成了悲剧。

   Indifference to pollution now will lead us into serious problems in the future. 如果现在不重视治理污染,将来我们将面临各种严重问题。
8. Pleasure travel can serve the needs of individual beings. 休闲旅游能满足不同个体的需求。
9. It satisfies the objectives of direct contact between people. (旅游)满足了人与人之间直接沟通的需求。

   satisfy (*v.*) — meet the needs, expectations or desires 符合,达到;满足

   She satisfied the entrance requirements for the college and was accepted as a student. 她达到了这所大学的入学标准,被录取为该校学生。

   What they have produced is not enough to satisfy the needs of European markets. 他们的产品在欧洲市场上供不应求。
10. Last but not least, the greatest social value of tourism is seen in cultural exchange. 最后且同样重要的是,旅游业最大的社会价值

体现在文化交流方面。

11. erupt（*v.*）— explode or burst out suddenly（火山等)爆发

    She decided to take her chance and take some photos before the volcano erupted. 她决定冒险一试，在火山爆发前拍几张照片。

12. AD 是拉丁语 Anno Domini 的缩写，意为公元

V. FREE TALK

Directions: *Some people like to go on a trip alone, while others prefer to travel with family or friends.*

Now talk on the following topic:

The Advantages and Disadvantages of Travelling Alone

VI. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

I'm going to describe the itinerary to you and tell you a little bit about what you'll be seeing. It's a fifteen-day tour which covers the main tourist spots and also goes down to Hong Kong as well, so it gives you a good introduction to China if you've never been there before.

Easter's quite a good time to go. The weather's getting a bit warmer then in the north of China. It'll be quite pleasant in the south. The best times to go are May to June and then in the autumn, but obviously they're the times when there are going to be more people around.

You'll be flying from London to Beijing to start with and staying for three nights and doing the most famous places like the Forbidden City where the Emperors used to live, the Summer Palace up in the west of the city, the Temple of Heaven, and just time to stroll around.

From Beijing we go by coach to a smaller city in the north called Chengde which used to be the summer resort of the Emperors. And then from Chengde we go back to Beijing and then connect with a flight to Xi'an which is the beginning of the Silk Road and famous for the Terracotta Warriors. We'll have lunch at the Warriors and go on to other sightseeing spots.

Then we go down to Shanghai for one night, and a couple of hours on a train to Suzhou which is known as the Venice of the East because it's a canal city where a third of the silk in China is actually produced. And it's famous for its gardens, so we'll see the gardens, too.

And then we'll go back to Shanghai, another night there, and the following day go down to Guilin which is a very well-known city, for its river and its magnificent limestone formations along the river bank. So there'll be a river trip all the way down to the small town of Yangshuo where there's an interesting market which sells flowers, plants and herbal medicines.

And in Hong Kong you're basically left to do your own thing; there's no sightseeing included. By the end of the tour, hopefully you'll have learnt a lot about China.

UNIT 3

SHOPPING

I. VOCABULARY PREVIEW

heel	relaxed	make a fuss
discount	mood	responsibility
on sale	feel like	receipt
come into being	complain	handle
display	faulty	replace

II. CONVERSATIONS FOR PRACTICE

(1)

A: Good afternoon, ladies. How can I help you?

B: I'm interested in seeing a pair of shoes to match my new red dress.

A: Do you want high heels or low heels?

B: Low heels are more comfortable, but I think I should wear high heels with that dress.

A: Let me measure your foot. Fine. Here are several different styles in your size. Try these on.

B: They fit me perfectly, but they aren't exactly what I want. I don't see any that I really like. Thanks anyway.

(2)

A: May I help you, sir?

B: Yes, I think so. I'm looking for a gift for my father.

A: What would you like to buy?

B: I think I'd like to buy him a shirt.

A: What size?

B: 40.

A: Do you like the blue one or the white one?

B: I prefer the white one. How much is it?

A: RMB 310.

B: Do you have any discounts?

A: Sorry, sir. This is a new arrival, so we have no discounts.

B: OK. I'll take it.

(3)

A: Hello, Mark. Fancy meeting you here.

B: Hello, Bob. Nice to see you in the supermarket.

A: How's life?

B: Everything's OK with me. Why are you here? You seldom buy things in the supermarket.

A: My wife invited some of her friends to dinner this evening and she asked me to buy some food.

B: Go and buy some seafood. It's on sale today.

A: Really? Where's the seafood section?

B: It's over there. Next to the drinks.

A: Thank you. I'll go and have a look.

B: I have to hurry to the check-out counter before it gets crowded. See you later.

A: So long. Have a nice day.

III. USEFUL SENTENCES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. How can I help you, sir?

2. Good morning, madam. May I help you?
3. I'll be with you in a moment.
4. Sorry, we are sold out. Would you like to order some?
5. Is there anything I can do for you?
6. What size do you have in mind?
7. It's cheaper to buy beer by the case.
8. I'm afraid we've run out of this silver camera.
9. I'd like to see your shoes, please.
10. This shirt is one size too big for me.
11. Do you have any larger ones in the same colour?
12. I'm just looking around.

IV. PASSAGES FOR READING

Read the following passages and be ready to answer the questions.

Passage 1

A supermarket is a special kind of shop. The first supermarket came into being only sixty years ago, but today, supermarkets can be found almost everywhere in the world. Sometimes you can see a couple of supermarkets around a single neighbourhood.

There are differences between a supermarket and other types of stores. In supermarkets, the goods are placed on open shelves. The customers can walk around and find things for themselves. They choose what they want and put them into a basket or trolley, then take them to the check-out counter.

The way products are displayed is also different. For example, in supermarkets, there is usually a display of small inexpensive items just in front of the check-out counter: candies, chocolate, magazines, cheap books and so on. Why are they there?

Most customers who go to a supermarket buy from a shopping

list. They know exactly what they need to buy. By the time he or she reaches the check-out counter, the customer is feeling pleased and relaxed[1] because the task of shopping is finished. In this happy mood[2], the customer sees an attractive display of inexpensive goods that were not on her shopping list. Now she feels like buying something just for her own pleasure and enjoyment.[3] Many customers buy from these displays of products near the check-out counter, and this is exactly what the owner of the supermarket hopes they will do.

Another important fact in helping a customer choose what to buy is where a product is placed on a shelf. A product that is placed at eye level on a shelf sells much better than one which is placed on a lower or higher shelf. A product which is easy to see sells best. Manufacturers pay a higher price to have their products placed at eye level on the shelves.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. When was the first supermarket set up?
2. What are the main differences between supermarkets and other types of stores?
3. Who will serve the customers in a supermarket?
4. Where can you usually find inexpensive items in a supermarket?
5. What do you think of supermarkets?

Passage 2

Complaining[4] about faulty[5] goods or bad service is never easy. Most people do not like to make a fuss[6]. But if something you have bought is faulty, you are not asking a favour to get it put right.[7] It is the shopkeeper's responsibility to take the complaint seriously and to replace or repair a faulty article or put right poor service, because he is the person who has reached an agreement with you. The manufacturer may have a part to play but that comes later.

Complaint should be made to a responsible person. Go back to the shop where you bought the goods, taking with you any receipt you may have. Ask to see the owner in a large one. In a small store the assistant may also be the owner so you can complain direct. In a chain store, ask to see the manager. If you telephone, ask the name of the person who handles your inquiry, otherwise you may never find out who dealt with the complaint later.

If you do not want to complain in person[8], write a letter. Stick to the facts and keep a copy of what you write. You should give any receipt numbers, but you should not need to give receipts or other papers to prove you bought the article. If you are not satisfied with the answer you get, or if you do not get a reply, write to the managing director of the firm, shop, or organization, and be sure to keep copies of your own letters and any you receive.

If your complaint is a just one, the shopkeeper may offer to replace or repair the faulty article. You may find this a good solution. Sometimes you may have the right to refuse the goods and ask for your money back. Even when you cannot refuse the goods you may be able to get some money back as well. And if you have suffered some special loss, you might receive money to replace them.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. Why is it not easy to complain about faulty goods or bad service?
2. What's the author's advice if you telephone to complain?
3. If you write to complain, what is the proper way?
4. Will you be able to get some money back if you suffer some loss?
5. What advice does the author give if you complain in writing?

Notes

1. relax (*v.*) — make or become less tense or anxious 放松,使松弛

He relaxed and smiled confidently. 他放松了下来，自信地笑了。

2. mood（*n.*）— a temporary state of mind or feeling 心情，情绪

   He appears to be in a very good mood this morning. 他今天上午看来心情不错。

   I'm not in the mood to take a walk now. 我现在不想散步。

3. Now she feels like buying something just for her own pleasure and enjoyment. 此时，她出于开心或高兴想买点什么。

   feel like 想要某样东西或想做某件事

   I feel like a nap after such a lengthy lecture. 听了这么冗长的一个报告，我好想打个盹。

   Now the entrance examination is over, I feel like celebrating. 入学考试已经结束，我想庆祝一下。

4. complain（*v.*）— express dissatisfaction or annoyance about a state of affairs or an event 抱怨，投诉

   Local authorities complained that they lacked sufficient resources. 地方官员抱怨说他们缺乏足够的资源。

   People were complaining that the building was an eyesore. 人们纷纷投诉，称那幢建筑物不雅观。

5. faulty（*adj.*）— working badly or unreliably because of imperfection 有缺陷的，有瑕疵的

   I think it is the ignition that is faulty. 我认为点火装置有问题。

6. make a fuss 大惊小怪，过分讲究，过分关怀

   I don't know why she is always making such a fuss over her food. 我不明白她对吃的为何总是如此挑剔。

7. But if something you have bought is faulty, you are not asking a favour to get it put right. 但是如果你买的东西有问题，那么要求（商家）修复该产品并不是在要求他们恩赐与你。

   put right 修复

   I had my television put right yesterday. 昨天我叫人把我的电视机修好了。

8. in person 亲自

   He had to pick up his parcel in person. 他不得不亲自去取包裹。

V. FREE TALK

Directions: *Bargain refers to things which are sold or bought at a low or reduced price. Some people are very interested in shopping such bargains, even when they don't need them.*

Now talk on the following topic:

It's Dangerous to Shop Bargains One Doesn't Need

VI. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

In the United States today, nearly half of us live in areas that we refer to as the suburbs. Any dictionary will define the suburbs as those areas, usually residential (居住的), that lie outside cities and towns. But, for millions of Americans in the last thirty years, the suburbs have come to mean much more than that.

For those who moved to the developing suburbs after the Second World War, they represented an escape from urban (城市的) overcrowding to a home of one's own — preferably one with an attached two-car garage — on a little half-acre of tree-shaded land. It also meant daily commutation to work by railroad or expressway, a lawn to mow, and a mortgage to pay off over the years.

Nobody approves of life in the suburbs but the people who live there. Urban critics argue that people living in the suburbs enjoy all the cultural, educational, and commercial advantages that cities offer without paying for them. Farmers worry about losing their farms to uncontrolled suburban development. The suburbs have also been criticized for the monotonous sameness of their design and for their inability to protect their inhabitants from the problems of the larger society in which they live.

On the other hand, defenders of the suburbs argue that the lifestyle that they offer is more varied and more inclusive than the

critics admit: There are many different kinds of suburbs and a variety of people living in them. While the development of the suburbs has created problems, it has also provided substantial modern housing for millions of people. Suburban living offers the best of two worlds — the city and the country — at a price that many are able to afford.

Many people will always prefer the hectic pace and excitement of life in the city, while others will want the calmer pace of life in the country. But, for those in either city or country who are willing to compromise, the suburbs are waiting.

UNIT 4

MAKING A TELEPHONE CALL

I. VOCABULARY PREVIEW

look forward to	maximum	superior
involve	be based on	eternal
lack	emotional	intelligent
companionship	competitive	strive
unease	species	desirable
expectation	era	take delight in
precious	be intent on	inferior
interview		

II. CONVERSATIONS FOR PRACTICE

(1)

A: Hello?

B: Hello. Is that Amy, please?

A: No, it isn't. It's her sister, Emily.

B: Hi, Emily. Can I speak to Amy?

A: Sure. Hold on a minute. I'll get her for you.

B: Thank you.

A: I'm afraid Amy's not in at the moment. Would you like to leave a message?

B: Could you ask her to call Paul?
A: Does she know your number?
B: Yes, I'm sure she does.
A: Fine. I'll tell her when she gets in.
B: Thanks a lot. Bye.
A: Bye.

(2)

A: Good afternoon. Red House Restaurant. Can I help you?.
B: Yes. I'd like to book a table for tomorrow, please.
A: Certainly. At what time, sir?
B: Five o'clock in the afternoon.
A: For how many people, sir?
B: There'll be eight of us.
A: OK. A table for eight people tomorrow afternoon at five o'clock. Could I have your name, please?
B: Yes, it's Gary White.
A: Mr. White. Fine. We look forward to seeing you tomorrow.
B: Thank you very much. Bye.

(3)

A: Hello, 6538-2409.
B: Hello. Is Adam in?
A: This is Adam speaking. Who's calling, please?
B: This is Jane. How are you, Adam?
A: Fine, thank you. Where have you been all these days?
B: I was on a business trip to Hong Kong and have just come back. I'm calling to ask if you'd like to come round for dinner this Saturday evening.
A: Who else will go there?
B: Just a few old friends. You know some of them.
A: At what time?
B: What about seven o'clock?

A: That's OK with me. Thanks for calling. See you then.
B: Bye.

III. USEFUL SENTENCES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. Hello, this is Wang speaking. May I speak to Yang, please?
2. Hello. I'd like to speak to Yang, please.
3. Hello, this is Wang speaking. Is that Yang, please?
4. May/Could I leave a message?
5. Do you mind if I leave a message?
6. Could you ask her to call back when she returns?
7. Could you put me through to Yang, please?
8. May I ask who is calling, please?
9. Please hold the line.
10. Hold on a minute, please.
11. Hang on.
12. I'm sorry she's not in at the moment. Would you like to leave a message?
13. I'm putting you through to his office.
14. Sorry, the line is busy/engaged.
15. I'm afraid you have the wrong number.

IV. PASSAGES FOR READING

Read the following passages and be ready to answer the questions.

Passage 1

The problem with friends is that most people don't feel they have enough of them, or they think the friendships they have aren't close enough. Many people who have rich social lives are so worried that they are missing something. When friend is involved, people really believe they are somehow lacking.[1] They worry that their friends will go to others when they want close companionship.

Some 70% of Americans share this sense of unease about their friendships.[2] One explanation is that we have such unrealistic expectations about friendships. We expect our friendships to be perfect. Yet each friendship is imperfect in some way, though it is precious and cannot be replaced.

A recent interview shows that most people have only one or two really close friends; the maximum is five. Some experts believe that most friendships are based on self-interest and that friends do things for one another thanks to the promise of reward.[3] Other researchers believe that friendship is based on unselfish giving which makes ourselves, and others, happy.

Women differ from men in the matter of friendship. They are more likely than men to seek emotional support and comfort from each other. Therefore, one of the most important places for friendship is the work place. There, people can make connections without a lot of arranging. Friends can make work easier, and bad jobs better. The downside of work friendship is competition. But friends in every area may feel competitive. Furthermore, we have to learn to be competitive to get better prepared for the society.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. What's the attitude of most people toward friends?
2. Why do most people find it difficult to find close friends?
3. Do you think that friends are based on self-interest?
4. How do you understand the proverb "A friend in need is a friend indeed"?
5. Do you agree that we have to learn to be competitive to get prepared for the society?

Passage 2

Research of friendship has established a number of facts, some interesting, some even useful. Did you know that the average student has 5－6 friends, or that a friend who was previously[4] an enemy is

like more than one who has always been on the right side? Would you believe that physically attractive individuals are preferred as friends to those less attractive?

In fact, studies of friendship seem to implicate more complex factors. For example, one function friendship seems to fulfill[5] is that of the attitudes we hold. Certainly we appear to project ourselves onto our friends.[6] Several studies have shown that we judge them to be more like us than they are. This suggests that we ought to choose friends who are similar to us rather than those who are complementary[7]. In our experiment, some developing friendships were monitored among freshmen living in the same hotel. It was found that similarity of attitudes was a good predictor of what friendships would be established by the end of four months.

There have also been studies of pairings, both voluntary (married couples) and forced (student roommates), to see which remained together and which split up.[8] Again, the evidence seems to favour similarity rather than complementarity.

The difficulty of linking friendship with similarity of personality probably reflects the complexity of our personalities: we have many facts and therefore require a different group of friends to support us. This of course can explain why we may have two close friends who have little in common, and indeed dislike each other. By and large[9], though, it looks as though we would do well to choose friends who resemble[10] us. If this were not so, computer dating agencies would have gone out of business years ago.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. How many friends does an average student have?
2. People appear to project themselves onto their friends, don't they?
3. What will complementarity of attitudes among friends probably lead to?
4. What do you know about computer dating agencies?

5. What do you think is the most important element in a good friendship?

Notes

1. When friend is involved, people really believe they are somehow lacking. 说起朋友，人们总认为自己结交得不够多。

   involve (*v*.) — include sth. as a necessary part or result 涉及，牵涉

   His transfer to another school would involve a lengthy assessment procedure. 他要转到其他学校的话，要经过漫长的评估程序。

   We were shocked to learn that he had been involved in the scandal. 获悉他被卷入了那场丑闻，我们十分震惊。

2. Some 70% of Americans share this sense of unease about their friendships. 约70%的美国人在对待友谊的问题上有这种不安感。

3. Some experts believe that most friendships are based on self-interest and that friends do things for one another thanks to the promise of reward. 一些专家认为许多友谊是建立在个人利益的基础上的，朋友间相互为对方做事是为了从中获得回报。

   thanks to 由于，幸亏

   Thanks to the prolonged spell of fine weather, the project was completed before the deadline. 幸亏天气长期晴好，工程赶在最后期限前完成了。

4. previously (*adv*.) — before 以前，先前

   Tickets will be sold on the same basis as previously. 售票方式跟以前一样。

5. fulfill (*v*.) — achieve or realize (sth. desired, promised, or predicted) 实现，完成

   He wouldn't be able to fulfill his ambition to visit the United Nations. 他无法实现参观联合国的愿望。

6. Certainly we appear to project ourselves onto our friends. 当然，

我们往往把自己投射到我们的朋友身上。

project (*v.*) — transfer or attribute an emotion or desire to (another person), especially unconsciously 把自己的感情等(无意识地)转移给别人;以己度人

Men may sometimes project their own fears to women. 男人有时不愿承认自己有恐惧,而把它归属于妇女。

In the intimacy of home, it is easy for one to project dissatisfaction onto other members of the family. 在家庭这样一个亲密的环境中,我们很容易以己度人,觉得其他成员心怀不满。

7. complementary (*adj.*) — combining in such a way as to form a complete whole 互补的

The second set of books is complementary to the first one. 第二套教材与第一套相互补充。

8. There have also been studies of pairings, both voluntary (married couples) and forced (student roommates), to see which remained together and which split up. 也有人研究了互相配对的情况,以调查哪些结合在一起了,而哪些则分开了。这种配对有的是自愿的(夫妻),有的则是非自愿的(室友)。

voluntary (*adj.*) — done, given, or acting of one's own free will 自愿的

We are funded by voluntary contributions. 我们是有人自愿资助的。

9. by and large 一般说来

Mammals have, by and large, bigger brains than reptiles. 一般说来,哺乳动物的大脑比爬行动物的大脑大。

10. resemble (*v.*) — have qualities or features, especially those of appearance, in common with; look or seem like 像

They seem to resemble each other; it's difficult to distinguish one from the other. 他们俩长得很像,很难区别开来。

V. FREE TALK

Directions: *Some people like different friends. Others like similar friends.*

Now talk on the following topic:

Advantages and Disadvantages of Similar Friends

VI. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Society has always been competitive, not only among human beings, but also among animals and other species, but in this century life is perhaps more competitive than in any previous era. We are taught, almost from birth, to compare ourselves in mind and body with the people around us. Even as children we are already intent on showing that we are not merely different from our fellows but in some way superior to them. School life is an eternal competition: every day each child tries to prove that he is more intelligent than the next child, and every term marks are added up to find the best as well as the worst child in the class. On the sports field the process continues: the child now strives to demonstrate that he is faster, stronger or more skilful than his classmates.

Our jobs, our possessions and even the areas in which we live become a matter of competition. We make out that our jobs and possessions are somehow better or more desirable than other people's, and we claim that our country, town or village is the best, the biggest, the most friendly or the most civilized in the world. Are we interested in proving our superiority, or is it that we take a delight in proving that some poor fellow being is inferior to us?

英语语音语调辅导讲座(一)元音

英语共有20个元音。所谓元音，就是声带颤动，气流在口腔的通路上不受阻碍而发出的声音。在这20个元音中，12个为单元音，其余8个为双元音；而单元音根据发音时的舌位，即舌头最高点的前后位置，又可以分为前元音、中元音、后元音三类。具体分类如下：

一、单元音

1. 前元音：/ iː /，/ i /，/ e /，/ æ /
2. 中元音：/ ʌ /，/ əː /，/ ə /
3. 后元音：/ ɑː /，/ ɔ /，/ ɔː /，/ u /，/ uː /

二、双元音

1. 合口双元音：/ ei /，/ əu /，/ ai /，/ au /，/ ɔi /
2. 集中双元音：/ iə /，/ ɛə /，/ uə /

了解了分类，我们再分析一下这几类元音发音时应注意的地方。

一、发前元音时，要注意以下几点：

1. 舌尖抵住下齿。
2. 舌前部(尖部)向硬腭抬起。
3. 双唇不要收圆，用扁平唇。由/ iː / — / i / — / e / — / æ /口逐渐张大。
4. 唇形和舌位保持不变，/ iː / 是长音。

二、发中元音时，要注意以下几点：

1. 舌尖抵住下齿，但不如发前元音时抵得那么紧。
2. 舌位最高点在舌的中部，舌中部要稍稍抬起。
3. 不用圆唇，嘴唇向两边稍稍平伸。
4. / əː /是长元音，在音节中一般都要重读。

三、发后元音时，要注意以下几点：

1. 舌尖不触下齿，舌身后缩，舌后部向软腭抬起。

2. 除/ uː /外其余都是圆唇音。

3. 由/ uː / — / u / — / ɔː / — / ɔ /舌后部的高度由高—半高—半低—低变化,而口形由合—半合—半开—开变化。

4. / ɑː /,/ uː /和/ ɔː /为长元音。

四、发双元音时,应注意以下几点:

1. 口形舌位有变化。发单元音时口形舌位自始至终保持不变,但双元音是由两个不同的元音组成的,发音时口形舌位有不同程度的明显变化。如:/ ai /,从第一个元音/ a /过渡到/ i /,口形和舌位都有变化:由口形较大、舌位较低的/ aː /音过渡到口形较小、舌位较高的/ i /音。

2. 前长后短。发双元音时,第一个音要发得长一些。

3. 前重后轻。发双元音时,强度由强而渐弱。

4. 两音一气呵成。由第一个音到第二个音是一个滑动的过程,中间不容停顿,不可把两个音分开来念。

5. 前音清楚,后音模糊。双元音中的第一个元音发音清楚响亮,第二个音不像单独念时那么清楚。

练　习

一、朗读下列单词:

sheep	ship	seat	sit	bad	bed	get	gather
tape	tap	rose	loose	hear	hare	no	nor
tour	boy	right	rat	bike	back	shout	shot

二、朗读下列短语:

a ship on the sea	a big tree	a deep ditch
a bee on a leaf	a pig on a ship	a bad tent
a sad man	ten men	wait at home
go boating on the lake	a clear idea	light a fire
outside the house	toil on the soil	their parents over there
a curious tourist	the rural poor	

三、朗读下列句子:

A big pig is sleeping on a ship.

She is picking peas in the fields.

Would you please come to tea with me by the sea if you are free?

The red bag is better.

A black cat is catching a fat rat in the kitchen.

Haste makes waste.

Don't go home alone.

She likes to see boys flying kites and riding bikes.

Brown spends hour and hour among his flowers.

Don't spoil Roy by giving him too many toys.

They cheered the hero when he appeared and I couldn't hear clearly what he was saying.

Mary shares the room with a girl who wears long hair.

The curious tourist cannot see eye to eye with the rural poor.

UNIT 5

SEEING A DOCTOR

I. VOCABULARY PREVIEW

clinic	excessive	arthritis
available	be due to	inflammation
irritable	mattress	surgery
pneumonia	tension	massage
bite	extra-curricular	disorder
sufficient	account for	recommend
nutrition	cutback	diet
genuine	alternative	infection
mental	paradoxical	virus

II. CONVERSATIONS FOR PRACTICE

(1)

A: Good morning. Dr. Carter's clinic.

B: Good morning. I'd like to make an appointment with Dr. Carter, please.

A: Yes. When would you like to see him?

B: Can I see him this morning?

A: No. I'm afraid not. He's not available this morning.

B: Well, how about this afternoon then?

A: Yes. How does 2 o'clock suit you?

B: Fine.

(2)

A: Doctor Brook, I just don't know what's wrong with me. I always feel tired and irritable. One of my friends advised me to see you. So I'm here.

B: Looking at your case history I see that you had pneumonia three years ago. Did you have any long after-effects?

A: Well, I don't really remember, doctor.

B: Are you easy to catch a cold?

A: Not really. In the past six months only once I caught a cold, and it wasn't a bad one.

B: I see. Now let me ask you some more questions ...

(3)

A: Good afternoon. I have made an appointment to see Doctor Carter at 2 this afternoon.

B: Yes. May I have your name, please?

A: Black Wang.

B: Thank you. Mr. Wang, please go ahead to Room 5.

C: Well now, Mr. Wang, what's the trouble?

A: One of my back teeth aches. Oh, it's so awfully painful.

C: Did you bite on something?

A: No.

C: How long has this been going on?

A: About three days already.

C: All right, let me check it out.

III. USEFUL SENTENCES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. Hello, I'd like to make an appointment to see Doctor Clark.
2. Would you fill out this form first, please?

3. I have a high fever.
4. I've been suffering from a bad toothache for a week.
5. I'm running a temperature.
6. I caught a cold.
7. All you need is a few days in bed.
8. Do you have any symptoms?
9. Take it easy. It's nothing serious.
10. Lie down and I'll give you a thorough examination.
11. Let me feel your pulse.
12. Let me take your temperature first.

IV. PASSAGES FOR READING

Read the following passages and be ready to answer the questions.

Passage 1

Sufficient[1] sleep is as important as good nutrition and exercise. When we sleep, our body has a genuine[2] rest. Lack of sleep has harmful effects on both the physical and mental health. Our muscles will be weakened as a result of insufficient sleep, and we will find it difficult to do jobs that require physical strength. Furthermore, with weakened muscles the body needs less energy, and any excessive[3] calories will be stored as fat. Therefore, we will be more likely to put on weight.[4] Worse still, if we do not have enough sleep, we are less able to concentrate on our work or studies. We can neither think nor make quick decisions.

Some people do not have sufficient sleep because their schedule does not leave enough time to sleep. They cannot afford the time because they have too many other and more important things to do. In other cases, people do not have enough sleep because they are suffering from insomnia.[5] They find it difficult to fall asleep or remain asleep. They lie awake in bed tossing and turning[6] for hours, or they wake up repeatedly during the night.

There are many causes of insomnia. First of all, it may be due to[7] environmental factors. A person suffering from insomnia may actually be sleeping on a mattress which may be too soft or too hard. He may be feeling too warm to sleep. His bedroom may not be dark enough. Another factor is physical. If one eats or drinks excessively before going to bed, one will have difficulty falling asleep. In the same way, if one drinks too much coffee or tea, he may not sleep well. The last factor is the emotional or mental factor. Inability to sleep is very often due to nervous tension. For example, a heavy workload and too many extra-curricular activities account for the inability to sleep of many students.[8]

Now answer the following questions in your own words.

1. How important is sufficient sleep?
2. What harm can insufficient sleep do?
3. What are some of the symptoms of insomnia?
4. What are the main causes of insomnia?
5. Have you ever had any experience of insomnia?

Passage 2

An average person spends, more or less, one-third of his life sleeping. During sleep, the human capacity to function is renewed. Alertness, good temper, physical coordination, and emotional calmness are restored when the body awakens from a much needed sleep.[9]

Scientists have studied sleep for quite a long time. The results of these studies have been anything but[10] conclusive. Among the oldest theories about sleep is that sleep is induced by the buildup of a chemical in the brain. The chemical is either changed or destroyed when a person sleeps. This theory has been proven invalid[11], but certain changes do take place in the body during sleep. There is a decrease in the rate of the heartbeat. Breathing becomes more shallow. And there is a drop in the temperature of some parts of the

body.

Tests show that sleep can be divided into several stages. In stage one, drowsiness[12], for example, there is a slowing down of alpha waves, the electrical patterns produced during relaxation. Drowsiness is not true sleep, but it is the period between wakefulness and sleep. The human need for sleep is not fulfilled by this period alone.

Another stage of sleep is called rapid eye movement (REM) sleep. The eyelids are closed, but the eyes move rapidly and in a manner similar to a person who is awake. This activity occurs at 80-minute to 120-minute intervals during sleep. There is an appearance of alertness in REM sleep, as it does during dreams. Indeed, dreaming occurs during REM sleep, as it does during other sleep stages. However, the dreams that occur during REM sleep seem to be recalled[13] more easily. Some researchers have suggested that REM sleep serves as a means of sorting out information acquired during the previous conscious period. REM sleep seems to be essential for memory. Some scientists say that students who stay up[14] all night studying for exams are not likely to be able to recall much of what they studied.

Now answer the following questions in your own words.

1. Why is sleep so important in our life?
2. Have scientists come to any definite conclusions about sleep?
3. What is the first stage of sleep?
4. What does REM stand for?
5. What do the scientists say about those students who stay up all night studying for exams?

Notes

1. sufficient (*adj.*) — enough, adequate 充足的,足够的

   They had sufficient resources to survive. 他们有足够的资源生

存下去。

2. genuine (*adj.*) — real, authentic 真正的,真实的

   I bought a bag made of genuine leather yesterday. 昨天我买了一只真皮皮包。

3. excessive (*adj.*) — more than is necessary, normal, or desirable 过多的

   Excessive drinking is harmful to your health. 过量饮酒会影响你的身体健康。

4. Therefore, we will be more likely to put on weight. 因此,我们更有可能变胖。

   put on weight 变胖,增加体重

   While many people are doing what they can to lose weight, there are some people who are trying to gain weight. 许多人正在想方设法减肥,而还有一些人则正设法增加体重。

5. In other cases, people do not have enough sleep because they are suffering from insomnia. 另外一些人则因为失眠而睡眠不足。

   insomnia (*n.*) — habitual sleeplessness, inability to sleep 失眠症

6. toss and turn 辗转反侧不能入睡

   I was tossing and turning all night, thinking the matter over. 我整夜辗转反侧,思考着那件事。

7. be due to 由……引起的

   Inability to sleep is very often due to nervous tension. 失眠经常是由神经紧张引起的。

   The traffic accident was due to the heavy fog. 这起交通事故是由大雾引起的。

8. For example, a heavy workload and too many extra-curricular activities account for the inability to sleep of many students. 例如,许多学生失眠是因为他们有大量的作业和太多的课外活动。

   account for 解释

   He has to account to the boss for his absence last Friday. 他得向老板解释上周五为何没来上班。

9. Alertness, good temper, physical coordination, and emotional calmness are restored when the body awakens from a much needed sleep. 当人的身体从急需的睡眠中苏醒过来时，人的灵敏反应、好脾气、身体协调性和情绪上的镇静自若等都会恢复。

10. anything but 一点也不

    The questions in the test were anything but easy. 考试中的问题一点也不简单。

11. invalid (*adj.*) — not true, not valid 错误的，无效的

    The line of reasoning is invalid in several places. 这种推理方法有几处站不住脚。

12. drowsiness (*n.*) — the state of feeling sleepy 困倦，昏昏欲睡

    Seasickness tablets often cause drowsiness. 晕船药会使人困倦。

13. recall (*v.*) — remember 记得，回忆

    I can still vaguely recall being taken to the hospital. 我还能模糊地记得被人送往医院。

14. stay up 熬夜，很晚睡觉

    I stayed up waiting for his return yesterday. 昨天我熬夜等他回来。

V. FREE TALK

***Directions:** In a modern city, people are so busy that they don't even have time for breakfast, nor do they have time for exercise. As a result, their health is becoming worse.*

Now talk on the following topic:

How to Lead a Healthy Life?

VI. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

For over fifty years, the people of Britain have relied on the

welfare state to make sure that they have adequate health services. But now the National Health Service is sick. Government cutbacks are forcing hospitals to close, and waiting lists for treatment are getting longer. Under such circumstances, it is no surprise that more people are turning to private but expensive healthcare.

For some, however, there are alternatives. They are turning their back on modern pills, tablets and other traditional medicine. It seems paradoxical, but in an age of microchips and high technology, traditional medicine is making a comeback. Consider these case studies:

Maude is 76 and has been suffering from arthritis for almost ten years. "The inflammation in my joints was almost unbearable. I was told at London Hospital that I needed surgery, but would need to wait for at least two years before I could have the operation. So, I started having massage sessions. To my surprise, these were very effective, and while they didn't cure the disorder, they did relieve it to some degree."

Ron is 46. His high-powered city job was responsible for a series of stress illness, and the drugs he took did little to relieve the nervous strain. "I read about treatments which involve the whole person rather than the individual symptoms, but I had always been doubtful about it. However, my friend recommended a doctor who advised me that part of my problem was diet-related. Basically, the foods I was eating were contributing to my disorder. She gave me a list of foods that would provide the right vitamins and minerals to keep me in good health. Now I feel great."

So is there still a place in our lives for modern medicine? While it is true that some infections and viruses may be prevented by using alternative medicine, more serious illnesses need more drastic measures. We do need our health service at these times.

UNIT 6

LOOKING FOR A JOB

I. VOCABULARY PREVIEW

temporary	assess	potential
major	mutual	agency
relevant	aware	rush
candidate	adopt	opposite
a panel of	conscientious	be absorbed in
in particular	critical	permanent
figure out	in the presence of	

II. CONVERSATIONS FOR PRACTICE

(1)

A: Hello?

B: Is that Anna Li?

A: Yes.

B: Good morning, Miss Li. This is Chris Barker for New Asia Company. I'm ringing about your application for a job with us.

A: Oh, yes.

B: Can you come for an interview?

A: When?

B： Two o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

A： OK. I'll be there.

B： See you then. Bye.

A： Thanks for ringing. Bye.

(2)

A： Good morning. Can I help you?

B： Yes. I came about your advertisement for a temporary teacher last Saturday.

A： Oh, yes. Take a seat, please. What's your name?

B： Black Wang.

A： How old are you?

B： I'm twenty-two.

A： Have you worked anywhere else?

B： Yes. I taught Oral English for two months last summer vacation.

A： I see. What are you doing now?

B： I'm a senior majoring in English at the university.

A： Right. Well, Mr. Wang, When do you think you can start work?

B： As soon as possible.

A： How about next week?

B： Good.

(3)

A： Hello. New Century Company. Can I help you?

B： Yes. I'd like to find out about the jobs you advertised in *The Morning Post* yesterday.

A： Yes, of course. What post are you interested in?

B： Customer manager.

A： There were two positions advertised — for a junior manager and a senior manager. Which one do you want to apply for?

B: I'd like to apply for the senior manager position.

A: OK. Do you have any relevant experience?

B: Yes. I was a junior customer manager in a bank for three years.

A: OK. We'll arrange an interview time for you. Thanks for calling.

B: Thanks. Goodbye.

A: Bye.

III. USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

1. I'm ringing to see if the vacancy you advertised is still available.
2. Do you have any relevant skills?
3. I'm sorry, but the position has just been filled.
4. Do you have a resume with you?
5. Fill in this form and I'll let you know as soon as there is a vacancy.
6. Have you done anything like that before?
7. What sort of job did you have in mind?
8. How much is the pay?
9. If I get the job, when can I start?
10. Do I have to work on night shifts as well?
11. What's your responsibilities in your last job?
12. You can expect a rise if you work hard enough.

IV. PASSAGES FOR READING

Read the following passages and be ready to answer the questions.

Passage 1

Interview is a necessary step before a company wants to take on[1] a new employee. Interviews can be divided into different types. An interviewer may interview one candidate at a time; or a panel of interviewers may interview one single candidate; or one interviewer

may interview a group of candidates. Each type of interview has its advantages and disadvantages.

Most companies use the one-to-one interview. It has the advantage of being the most natural situation. The candidate will not feel nervous in such a situation and he will be able to answer the questions raised by the interviewer more naturally. This makes it possible for the interviewer to find a great deal about the candidate. In particular he will be able to figure out[2] whether or not the candidate is qualified to work with him or under him. These advantages carry with them certain disadvantages. Since there is only one interviewer, the assessment may be too narrow and the candidate may not be assessed fairly. The interview may be so relaxed that it turns into a conversation about topics of mutual interest.[3] As a result, the best people are not necessarily going to be selected.

Aware of the disadvantages involved in one-to-one interview, some companies adopt the Board interview, where a panel of interviewers interview one candidate. A Board may be more conscientious[4] in covering all relevant areas simply because members keep a critical eye on one another. They may also be more careful in reaching a decision based on all the available evidence. The interview, therefore, will be fairer because the candidate will be assessed more fully. The only disadvantage to this type of interview is that the candidate may be too nervous in the presence of the Board to fully display his potentials.[5]

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. How many types of interview are mentioned in the passage? What are they?
2. What is a one-to-one interview?
3. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a one-to-one interview?
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of a Board interview?
5. Have you ever been in an interview? What was it like?

Passage 2

What are the purposes of continuing career education? Some people think about the matter very simply, but most people realize that several goals must be sought simultaneously[6] and that the process of doing this is difficult. We may identify at least four purposes of continuing professional education.

The first of these is to keep up with the new knowledge required to perform responsibly in the chosen career. Just think, for example, how much has happened in the various professions in ten years. At the start of the decade, we had just learned how to keep a man in orbit around the earth; at its end, we had sent many men to the moon. At the same time, physicians and surgeons learned to save the lives of people who in previous times would have died. And pharmacists — perhaps more than the members of any other profession — have had to keep up with a changing scene, as new products and new remedies succeeded one another or enlarged the range of treatments available[7].

The second aim is to master mew ideas about the nature of the profession itself. A recent study of dentistry noted that 25 or 30 years ago, dental practice was limited to relieving[8] pain. Today it is concerned with the overall management of oral, facial and speech defects[9], and with the structures of the mouth as they relate to the total health of the individual. In other occupations, an equally profound change has occurred and the modern practitioner who does not understand that fact is obsolete[10].

The third purpose of career-oriented continuing education is to prepare the individual for changes in his or her career. A person may move in one of many directions, such as from generalists to specialists, from one speciality to another, or into a completely new career.

Continuing to grow as a well-rounded[11] person is essential as well. The mind should never be fully engaged in the practice of work, to the exclusion of all other matters.[12] One needs to with-

draw[13] from that practice occasionally so that one can be stimulated[14] by seeking understanding and skill in different aspects of life. This, then, is another aim of continuing professional education.

These four purposes suggest that a fully developed program of continuing professional education cannot be developed either easily or rapidly.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. How many purposes of continuing education are mentioned in the passage?
2. Is it important to keep up with the new knowledge? Why or why not?
3. Why did the author mention the study of dentistry in the passage?
4. What's the importance of continuing education if one wants to change one's career?
5. What do you know about the continuing education in China?

Notes

1. take on 雇佣;呈现出

    They have to take on some extra hands when the harvest season sets in. 收获季节来临的时候,他们得再雇佣一些人手。

    The city has taken on a new look since its restoration. 经过整修,这座城市呈现出新的面貌。

2. figure out 理解,领会;想出,算出

    I cannot figure out why he is frequently absent. 我不明白他为何老缺席。

    Can you figure out how to open this box? 你知道怎样打开这个箱子吗?

    We can't figure out why he's been behaving so oddly since two days ago. 我们想不出从两天前开始他为什么变得如此行为古怪。

    The cost of the operation will need to be figured out very

precisely before it is submitted to the conference for approval. 在提交大会核准之前，需要精确地计算出这一行动的开支。

3. The interview may be so relaxed that it turns into a conversation about topics of mutual interest. 面试的气氛或许会变得太轻松，面试也就成了谈论一些双方感兴趣的话题。

4. conscientious (*adj.*) — putting a lot into one's work 尽职的，认真的

   We all look upon him because he is a conscientious teacher. 他是个认真负责的老师，我们都很尊重他。

5. The only disadvantage to this type of interview is that the candidate may be too nervous in the presence of the Board to fully display his potentials. 这种面试的惟一缺点是面对考核小组，面试者可能会十分紧张，不能充分发挥他的潜力。

   in the presence of 在……面前；在……在场时

   The document was signed in the presence of two witnesses. 这份文件是在两个证人在场时签署的。

6. simultaneously (*adv.*) — at the same time 同时

   Two children answered the teacher's question simultaneously. 两个孩子异口同声地回答了老师的问题。

7. available (*adj.*) — able to be obtained, used or reached 可用的，可得到的

   With no buses available, we had to take a taxi. 没有公共汽车，我们只得坐出租车。

   The manager is not available at present. 经理现在不在。

8. relieve (*v.*) — makes less strong 减轻，缓解，使宽慰

   It will help to relieve you of your pain. 这有助于减轻你的痛苦。

   I felt greatly relieved when I learned the news. 当我知道那消息时，觉得宽慰了许多。

9. defect (*n.*) — a fault or lack in sth. or someone 缺陷，缺点

   The shoes are sold cheaply because they have slight defects in them. 这些鞋卖得便宜是因为它们有些小缺陷。

10. obsolete (*adj.*) — not in use any more 废弃的，淘汰的

    Gas lamps became obsolete when electric lighting became possible. 有了电灯以后，煤气灯就被淘汰了。

11. well-rounded (*adj.*) — involving or having experience in a wide range of ideas or activities 面面俱到的，多方发展的

    It's a well-rounded article which is fair to both sides of dispute. 这是一篇面面俱到的文章，对争论的双方都很公平。

12. The mind should never be fully engaged in the practice of work, to the exclusion of all other matters. 人不应该将所有精力都用在工作上，而对其他所有事置之不理。

13. withdraw (*v.*) — take or move out or back 抽回，移开

    There's been a lot of debate about whether the UN should withdraw its troops from the country. 关于联合国是否应该从这个国家撤军有很多争论。

14. stimulate (*v.*) — encourage to grow, develop or become active 刺激，激励

    The government plans to cut taxes in order to stimulate economy. 政府计划削减税收以刺激经济。

V. FREE TALK

Directions: *Some people think that a good education is more important than work experience in finding a job. Others think the opposite way.*

Now talk on the following topic:

Which Is More Important in Finding a Job, Education or Experience?

VI. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

After I worked in my first job for about half a year, I decided to look for one as a cook and not to tell my family about it till I'd got

one.

I had seen an agency advertised in a local paper, so as soon as the rest of the family was out for school or work, I rushed out of the house in search of it. I was very excited. But at the same time I was as nervous as if I were going on the stage. Finding the place quite easily, I entered a door which said "Enter without knocking, if you please."

The simple atmosphere of the office calmed me, and I sat down on the edge of a chair. The woman at the desk opposite looked carefully at me for a while through her glasses. I was absorbed in my own thinking when I realized that she was asking me questions in a low voice. I answered softly because it seemed to be the right thing to do, and because all of a sudden I started to feel rather helpless. She made known to me that she wondered why I was looking for this sort of job. I told her that my father had died and I wanted to help my mother with the family. I felt even more helpless when she told me that it would be difficult to get a job without experience. I wondered whether I ought to leave, when the telephone on her desk rang. While she was busy having a conversation she kept looking at me. Then I heard her say:

"As a matter of fact, I've got someone in the office at this very moment who might suit." She wrote down a number and hung up. Then she turned to me and said: "Ring up this lady. She wants a cook immediately."

I thanked her again and again, and rushed out to the nearest telephone box. I rang the number and told the person at the other end that I was just what she was looking for.

"Are you sure?" she said. "It's a party for my brother — just home from his final exams at the university, you know." Anyway, she decided to employ me for the dinner-party, and in a permanent position if I did a good job of it.

I spent the next few hours hastily reading cookery books.

UNIT 7

MAKING APPOINTMENTS

I. VOCABULARY PREVIEW

suppose	violence	myth
essential	commit crimes	participate
viewer	suspect	auditorium
instruct	pressure	elaborate
survey	drama	trace
tremendous	ritual	rhythmical
hard proof	predictable	

II. CONVERSATIONS FOR PRACTICE

(1)

A: Hello.

B: Hello. This is Chris Barker speaking. I'd like to speak to Professor Young, please.

A: Speaking, please.

B: Professor Young, are you free this evening?

A: Yes, I suppose so.

B: I'd like to have a talk with you about my essay.

A: Certainly. Come to my office at 7:30 p.m., OK?

B: OK. Thanks a lot. See you then.

(2)

A: Are you doing anything special tonight?

B: I don't think I've get anything planned yet, why?

A: I'd like to invite you for a film.

B: What's on?

A: *The Lord of the Ring*.

B: That's great.

A: Then let's meet at the gate of the Grand Theatre at 8:00.

B: OK. Thanks a lot for inviting me. I won't miss it.

(3)

A: Would you be able to come at 2:00?

B: No, I'm having a meeting then. Could you suggest another time?

A: Then will you be free at 3:00?

B: Well, let's make it a little later. How about 3:15?

A: Yes, that would be fine. See you then.

B: Bye.

III. USEFUL SENTENCES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. I'd like to fix an appointment with you.
2. May I make an appointment with Dr. Clark next week?
3. Are you free tonight? I'd like to invite you out for dinner.
4. I wonder whether you could spare me some time this evening.
5. I'm sorry but I don't think he can make it today.
6. I'm fully occupied this afternoon. I don't think I can manage it.
7. The doctor can fit you in Monday afternoon.
8. I'm free most of the evenings next week.
9. Could we meet on Saturday instead of Sunday?
10. We'll have to make it some other time.

IV. PASSAGES FOR READING

Read the following passages and be ready to answer the questions.

Passage 1

Today there are few homes that do not have a television set. Television has become an essential[1] part of our daily life. Viewers can choose between different channels a wide range of entertainment, and get instructed in many fields of interest. One survey showed that the average person spent three hours a day watching television. Housewives were the biggest group of viewers.

Since its appearance, TV has had a tremendous[2] effect on the daily life of people everywhere. For families with children a major problem is getting the children away from the television to do their homework. In addition, although there may not be any hard proof that violence on television causes people to commit crimes, there is reason to suspect[3] that such programming is potentially harmful. Anyway, if a child sees murder on television every day, he will think it natural for people to kill in real world.

To find out the impact[4] television has on people's lives, not only its bad effects on children, an unusual experiment was carried out recently. A group of families were asked to keep away from television for one month. The families were studied to see how their lives were affected by not being able to watch TV during this period.

In some families, the family went to bed earlier. Family members found other things to do, such as reading. Many families found that they had more time to talk and play among themselves. Dinner times were more relaxed without the pressure of TV.

On the other hand, some families said they greatly missed their favourite programme. Some children found they had nothing to talk about at school; they could no longer talk about their favourite singers or actors.

At the end of the experiment, most of the families wanted to have the television back in their homes. But they said that in future they would watch only certain programmes, and not allow their lives to be governed by television.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. According to the author, are crimes necessarily related to violence on TV?
2. What's the purpose of the experiment mentioned in the passage?
3. According to some families, what are the advantages of keeping away from television?
4. What did most people say at the end of the experiment?
5. In what way do you think television is affecting your life?

Passage 2

A new scheme for getting children to and from school is being started by the education authorities in part of Eastern England. This could end the worries of many parents fearful for their children's safety on the roads.[5]

Until now the County Council have only been prepared to provide bus services for children living more than three miles from their school, or sometimes less if special reasons existed. Now it has been decided that if a group of parents ask for help in organizing transport they will be prepared to go ahead, provided[6] the arrangement will not lose money and that children taking part will be attending their nearest school.

The new scheme is to be tried out[7] this term for children living at Milton who attend Impington School. The children live just within the three-mile limit and the Council has said in the past it will not undertake[8] to provide free transport to the school. But now they have agreed to organize a bus service from Milton to Impington and back, a plan which has the support of the school's headmaster.

Between 50 and 60 parents have said they would like their child-

ren to take part. Final calculation have still to be carried out, but a Council official has said the cost to parents should be less than £6.50 a term.

They have been able to arrange the service at a low cost because there is already an agreement with the bus company for a bus to take children who live further away to Impington. The same bus would now just make an extra journey to pick up the Milton children. The official said they would get in touch with other groups of parents who in the past had asked if transport could be provided for their children, to see if they would like to take part in the new scheme.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. What is the probable reason for starting the new scheme?
2. Will the bus services be provided for all the children?
3. What's the headmaster's attitude toward the scheme?
4. Will the parents have to pay? If so, how much will they have to pay?
5. How many parents are likely to take part in the scheme?

Notes

1. essential (*adj.*) — necessary, needed 必需的,必不可少的
   Government support is essential if the project is to succeed. 若要项目成功,政府支持是必不可少的。
2. tremendous (*adj.*) — very great in amount or level 巨大的, 极大的
   My neighbour was making a tremendous amount of noise last night. 昨天晚上我的邻居吵得要命。
3. suspect (*v.*) — do not trust; doubt 怀疑,不信任
   We have every reason to suspect that he has ulterior motives. 我们有充分的理由怀疑他别有用心。
4. impact (*n.*) — a powerful effect 影响力
   The impact that global warming has on economy is not clear. 全球气候变暖对经济有何影响还不清楚。

5. This could end the worries of many parents fearful for their children's safety on the roads. 这样许多家长就不用再担心孩子在路上的安全了。
6. provided (*conj.*) — if 假如，要是
   Provided that there are no objections, we will put the meeting off. 假如没有人反对，我们将把会议推迟。
7. try out 试用，试验
   I think it advisable to try out the method first. 我觉得应该先试一下这个方法。
8. undertake (*v.*) — begin to do; promise to do 开始做；同意，承诺
   A national survey on smoking habits will be undertaken. 一个关于吸烟习惯的全国性调查即将展开。
   He undertook not to publish the names of the people involved. 他许诺不公布有关人员的名字。

V. FREE TALK

Directions: *Television is an important part in the lives of some people. They find it difficult to disconnect themselves from a television set. As a result, their lives are greatly affected by television.*

Now talk on the following topic:

People Should Not Allow Television to Have Control Over Their Lives

VI. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

There are many theories about the beginning of drama in ancient Greece. The one most widely accepted theory is that drama came out of ritual. The argument for this view goes as follows. In the beginning, human beings thought that the natural forces of the world, even the seasonal changes, were not predictable, and they sought through various means to control these unknown and feared powers.

Those measures which appeared to bring good results were then kept and repeated until they became fixed rituals. Finally stories arose which explained the mysteries of the rituals. As time passed some rituals were given up, but the stories, later called myths, remained and provided material for art and drama.

Those who believe that drama came out of ritual also argue that those rites contained the seed of theater because music, dance, masks, and costumes were almost always used. Furthermore, a suitable place had to be provided for performances, and when the entire community did not participate, a clear division was usually made between the "acting area" and the "auditorium". In addition, there were performances, which were usually given by religious leaders. Wearing masks and costumes, they often performed as an actor might. Finally such dramatic representation was separated from religious activities.

Another theory thought that drama came from the human interest in story telling. According to this view, tales are gradually elaborated. A closely related theory traces theater to those dances that are rhythmical and gymnastic or that are imitations of animal movements and sounds.

UNIT 8

GIVING ADVICE AND OPINIONS

I. VOCABULARY PREVIEW

prospect	competent	tend to
promotion	particle	approximately
WTO	nicotine	abundant
give it a second thought	tar	physiological
compared with	component	proportion
determine	vegetarian	advocate
factor	derive	fowl
male	objection	minimum
female	protein	

II. CONVERSATIONS FOR PRACTICE

(1)

A: I'd like to have your opinion on the letter of application I've just written.

B: I'd be glad to tell you what I think.

A: What do you think of the beginning?

B: It's not bad, but if I were you, I would write about the education first.

A: Good idea. I'll change it.

(2)

A: Do you think I should give them a ring first?

B: Why not.

A: What should I ask them?

B: Perhaps you should find out how much you will be paid first.

A: Yes, I'll do that.

B: And don't forget to ask them if there will be any prospect of promotion.

A: Yes, that's very important, too.

(3)

A: Could I ask what your opinion is about buying a car?

B: If you want my opinion, I don't think it wise for you to buy a car right now.

A: Why?

B: To begin with, you've just bought a new flat.

A: That's right.

B: And cars will become cheaper since China has entered WTO.

A: I guess they will. Thanks for your advice. I'll give it a second thought.

III. USEFUL SENTENCES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. If you want my advice, I don't think you should go.
2. If you don't like it, I wish you would say so.
3. Please don't take offense. I only wanted to tell you what I think.
4. If you don't take my advice, you'll have reason to regret later.
5. Can you give me any advice on business negotiation?
6. What would you do if you were in my position?
7. The way I see it, you should get rid of the habit of eating

between meals.

8. It's up to you, but I wouldn't do that.
9. Take my advice and don't do that again.
10. I would advise against taking part in the competition.
11. In my opinion, you should give up smoking as soon as possible.
12. If I were you, I would get rid of the bad habit.

IV. PASSAGES FOR READING

Read the following passages and be ready to answer the questions.

Passage 1

Americans smoke some seven thousand million cigarettes every year. This means 4195 cigarettes a year for every person of 18 years of age or more. It is estimated[1] that 48% of American men smoke compared with[2] 37% of American women.

Since 1939, a lot of scientific studies have been done to determine whether smoking is harmful to our health or not. Evidence shows that there is a serious health risk. It shows that heavy cigarette smokers have shorter lives.

Most research workers in this field believe that cigarette smoking is an important factor in the development of cancer of the lungs and throat. Male cigarette smokers have a higher death rate from heart disease than non-smoking males. Female smokers are thought to be less affected because they do not breathe in the smoke so deeply. Most doctors and researchers thus advise people to give up smoking.

But some competent doctors and research workers are less sure of the effect of cigarette smoking on health. They consider the increase in various forms of cancer may possibly be explained by other factors in the environment, such as air pollution, increased nervous stress, chemical substance in processed food. Smokers who develop cancer or lung diseases, they say, may also live in industrial areas.

or eat more canned food. However, research is proving that these factors are not relevant[3].

Apart from evidence, it might be helpful to look at what smoking tobacco actually does to the human body. Smoke is a mixture of gases, vaporized chemicals, and particles of ash. There is also nicotine, which is powerful poison, and black tar. As the smoke is breathed in, these components will combine to do harm to our health.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. Why were there so many scientific studies on smoking?
2. What's the result of the studies?
3. What is the belief of most of the research workers?
4. What's the doctor's advice?
5. What are the main components of smoke?

Passage 2

Do we need laws that prevent us from running risks with our lives? If so, then perhaps laws are needed prohibiting[4] the sale of cigarettes and alcoholic drinks. Both products have been known to kill people. The hazards[5] of drinking too much alcohol are as bad as or worse than the hazards of smoking too many cigarettes. All right then, let's pass a law closing the liquor stores and the bars in this country. Let's put an end once and for all to the ruinous disease from which as many as 10 million Americans currently suffer — alcoholism.[6]

But wait. We've already tried that. For 13 years, between 1920 and 1933, there were no liquor stores anywhere in the United States. They were shut down — abolished[7] by an amendment to the Constitution and by a law of Congress. After January 20, 1920, there was supposed to be no more manufacturing, selling, or transporting of "intoxicating liquors." Without any more liquor, people could not drink it. And if they did not drink it, how could they get

drunk? There could be no more dangers to the public welfare from drunkenness and alcoholism. It was all very logical. And yet prohibition of liquor, beer, and wine did not work. Why?

Because, law or no law, millions of people still liked to drink alcohol. And they were willing to take risks to get it. They were not about to change their tastes and habits just because of a change in the law. And gangs of liquor smugglers made it easy to buy an illegal drink — or two or three. They smuggled millions of gallons of the outlawed beverages across the Canadian and Mexican borders.[8] Drinkers were lucky to know of an illegal bar that served Mexican or Canadian liquor. Crime and drunkenness were both supposed to decline as a result of prohibition. Instead people drank more alcohol than ever — often poisoned alcohol.

On December 5, 1933, they repealed[9] prohibition by ratifying[10] the 21 Amendment to the Constitution.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. What is alcoholism?
2. What do you know about the Prohibition in America?
3. Did Prohibition work? Why or why not?
4. When was Prohibition repealed?
5. What's your opinion about the sale of cigarettes and alcoholic drinks?

Notes

1. estimate (*v.*) — roughly calculate or judge the value, number, quantity or extent of 估计,评估

   It is estimated that smoking causes 100 000 premature deaths every year. 据估计,吸烟每年导致 10 万人早死。

2. compared with 与……相比

   Compared with those of the public school, the facilities in private schools are much better. 与公立学校相比,私立学校

的设施好多了。

3. relevant (*adj.*) — closely connected or appropriate to the matter at hand 有关(联)的

   What you were saying is not relevant to the topic. 你刚才说的与话题无关。

4. prohibit (*v.*) — formally forbid by law, rule or other authority 禁止

   The local authority is considering a law prohibiting cruelty to animals. 当地政府正在考虑制定法律禁止虐待动物。

5. hazard (*n.*) — a danger or risk 危险

   Smoking is a health hazard. 吸烟有害健康。

6. Let's put an end once and for all to the ruinous disease from which as many as 10 million Americans currently suffer — alcoholism. 让我们彻底地消灭酗酒行为,现在多达1 000万的美国人患上了因酗酒而引起的毁坏健康的疾病。

   once and for all 彻底地,一劳永逸地

   Our intention is to destroy their offensive capability once and for all. 我们的目的是彻底破坏他们的进攻能力。

7. abolish (*v.*) — end an activity officially 废除

   Some people think that bullfighting should be abolished because it is too cruel. 有些人认为斗牛太残忍,应该废除。

8. They smuggled millions of gallons of the outlawed beverages across the Canadian and Mexican borders. 他们在加拿大和墨西哥边境走私数百万加仑的非法饮料。

   smuggle (*v.*) — move goods illegally into or out of a country 走私

   Cocaine smuggling is increasing alarmingly. 可卡因走私正以惊人的速度增长。

9. repeal (*v.*) — make a law no longer have any legal force 废除(法令等)

   The law was repealed five months later. 那项法律5个月后废除了。

10. ratify (*v.*) — officially approve 正式批准

Many countries have now ratified the UN convention on the rights of the child. 许多国家现在已经批准了联合国关于儿童权益的公约。

V. FREE TALK

Directions: *Some people believe that since smoking has been proven to be harmful to health, tobacco companies should not sponsor televised sporting events. They believe that it will encourage smoking, especially among youth. Others disagree. They believe that individual smoking is a personal decision that cannot be influenced by advertising.*

Now talk on the following topic:

Should Tobacco Companies Be Allowed to Sponsor Televised Sporting Events?

VI. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

A strict vegetarian is a person who never in his life eats anything derived from animals. The main objection to vegetarianism on a long-term basis is the difficulty of getting enough protein — the body-building element in food. If you have ever been without meat or other animal foods for some days or weeks, you will have noticed that you tend to get physically weak.

Proteins are built up from approximately twenty food elements, which are found more abundantly in animal protein than in vegetable protein. This means you have to eat a great deal more vegetable than animal food in order to get enough of these elements. A great deal of the vegetable food goes to waste in this process and from the physiological point of view there is not much to be said in favour of life-long vegetarianism.

The economic side of the question, though, must be considered. Vegetable food is much cheaper than animal food. However, since only a small proportion of the vegetable protein is useful for body-building purposes, if a vegetarian wants to gain the necessary 70 grams of protein a day, he has to consume a greater amount of food than his digestive organs can deal with. In fairness, though, it must be pointed out that vegetarians think that they need less than 70 grams of protein a day.

Whether or not vegetarianism should be advocated for adults, it is definitely unsatisfactory for growing children, who need more protein than they can get from vegetable sources.

Most nutrition experts today would recommend a balanced diet containing elements of all foods, largely because of our need for sufficient vitamins. A well-balanced diet having sufficient amounts of milk, fruit, vegetables, eggs, and meat, fish or fowl usually provides adequate minimum daily requirements of all the vitamins.

英语语音语调辅导讲座(二)辅音

一、英语共有28个辅音。发辅音时,可以感觉到以下一些特点:

1. 气流受阻,从肺部呼出的气流在通过口腔或鼻腔时遇到阻碍;
2. 气流较强;
3. 受阻碍部分肌肉紧张。

二、英语辅音的分类:

1. 按发音部位分:
   1) 双唇音:/ p, b, m, w /
   2) 唇齿音:/ f, v /
   3) 舌齿音:/ θ, ð /
   4) 舌龈音:/ t, d, s, z, n, l /
   5) 舌龈后部音:/ ʃ, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ, r, j /
   6) 舌后软腭音:/ k, g, ŋ /
   7) 声门音:/ h /
2. 按发音方法:
   1) 爆破音:/ p, b, t, d, k, g /
   2) 摩擦音:/ f, v, θ, ð, s, z, ʃ, ʒ, r, h /
   3) 破擦音:/ tʃ, dʒ /
   4) 鼻 音:/ m, n, ŋ /
   5) 舌侧音:/ l /
   6) 半元音:/ w, j /

三、英语辅音发音小结:

1. 爆破音

   英语共有三对爆破音,即/ p / — / b /, / t / — / d /, / k / — / g /。发爆破音时须注意:

   1) / p /, / t /, / k /是清辅音,发音时送气要强,但声带不振动,在词末不要加上元音/ ə /, 以免把这三个辅音错误地

发成/ pə /，/ tə /，/ kə /。

2） / b /，/ d /，/ g /是浊辅音，发音时送气较弱，声带必须振动；在词末不要加上元音/ ə /，以免把这三个辅音错误地发成/ bə /，/ də /，/ gə /。

练 习

一、朗读下列单词：

pie	bike	pot	ditch	cab	big	tree	meat
catch	get	dog	white	rob	mat	bag	lunch

二、朗读下列短语

a blue picture	a bad job	quite different
a textbook	a difficult job	a white dog
the school gate	a good game	park the car
paint the door		

三、朗读下列句子

Keep the kitchen neat and clean, please.

Dig the pit deep.

I'm going to dig in the garden.

Cut your coat according to your cloth.

Eat the cake bit by bit.

2. 英语摩擦辅音/ f，v /

1） 下唇轻触上齿，气流由唇齿间的缝隙中通过，引起摩擦成音。

2） / f / 是清辅音，/ v /是浊辅音。

3. 英语摩擦辅音/ θ，ð /

1） 舌尖轻触上齿背（上齿下面的边缘），气流由舌齿间的窄缝泄出，引起摩擦成音。

2） / θ /是清辅音，/ ð /是浊辅音。

4. 英语摩擦辅音/ s，z /

1） 舌端靠近齿龈（不要贴住），气流由舌端齿龈之间的窄缝泄出，引起摩擦成音。

2） / s /是清辅音，/z/是浊辅音。

5. 英语摩擦音/ ʃ, ʒ /

1）舌端(包括舌尖)抬起，靠近齿龈后部(但不要贴住)，舌前也随之向硬腭抬起，气流由狭长的通道通过，引起摩擦成音。

2）/ ʃ /是清辅音，/ ʒ /是浊辅音。

6. 英语摩擦辅音/ r, h /

1）发/ h /时，口半张开，舌松弛平放口中，气流不受阻碍，自由溢出口腔，只有在通过声门时产生轻微的摩擦。发音时声带不振动。

2）发/ r /时舌头卷起，靠近(但不要贴住)上齿龈后部。舌的两侧稍微收拢，轻触上齿龈的两侧，双唇略突出，气流由舌面与硬腭间泄出成音。

练　习

一、读下列单词

fan	van	few	view	life	live	safe
save	bath	bathe	breath	breathe	thick	sick
thing	sing	then	den	clothe	close	thirst
first	three	free	rice	rise	race	rays
she	see	ship	sip	leisure	less	measure
math	dish	usual	special	occasion	read	head
wrong	long	heart	home	rate	late	

二、朗读下列短语

laugh and cough	ten TV stands	wet with sweat
a fine voice	three brothers	in the bathroom
rather thick	thick and thin	a silver spoon
the special season	a simple design	see a zebra
national treasure	shining treasures	a red rose
a wrong road	in a hurry	very hungry
happy and healthy	hit the head	

三、朗读下列句子

We've invited all our friends from far away.

Father and mother used to be healthy and wealthy.
Everyone knows that the sun rises in the east and sets in the west.
She measures pleasure by sheer wealth.
He greeted me with a hearty hello and a handshake.
He rode a red bike and reached the garage at the right time.

7. 英语破擦辅音/ tʃ, dʒ /

1) 舌尖顶端抬起贴住上齿龈后部形成阻碍,气流冲破这个阻碍后,舌和齿龈间仍保留一个狭窄的缝隙,发出摩擦的声音。

2) / tʃ / 是清辅音,/ dʒ /是浊辅音。

练 习

一、朗读下列单词

cheap	jeep	batch	badge	rich	ridge	large	chair
share	cheat	sheet	match	mats	cheer	sheer	

二、朗读下列短语

a large college　　the judge in the church
a damaged bridge　　a rich judge

三、朗读下列句子

The judge is enjoying a large jar of jam in the garage.
He is driving a large jeep made in China on the bridge.

8. 英语鼻辅音/ m, n, ŋ /

1) 发鼻辅音/ m /时双唇并拢,软腭下垂,气流从鼻腔泄出。/ m /是浊辅音。

2) 发鼻辅音/ n /时舌尖紧贴上齿龈,形成阻碍,软腭下垂,气流从鼻腔泄出。/ n /是浊辅音。

3) 发鼻辅音/ ŋ /时舌后抬起贴住软腭,软腭下垂,以打开鼻腔通道,使气流从鼻腔泄出。/ ŋ /也是浊辅音。

练　习

一、朗读下列单词

came	cane	met	net	phone	foam
sin	sing	thin	thing	not	lot
knife	life	ran	rang	win	wing

二、朗读下列短语

a small farm　　a lot more　　master of arts

cotton stocking　　a pink pin

三、朗读下列句子

From morning till evening Sam sings the same song again and again.

He is fond of ham and jam.

I once lent her some money and she never returned it.

9. 英语舌侧辅音/ l /

1）舌端紧抵上齿龈,气流从舌的一侧或两侧泄出。

2）/ l /为浊辅音,有两种发音,即清晰/ l /和含糊/ ɫ /。清晰/ l /出现在元音前,含糊/ ɫ /出现在辅音前及词的末尾。

3）发清晰/ l /时,舌尖及舌端紧贴上齿龈,舌前向硬腭抬起,气流从舌的旁边泄出。

4）发含糊/ ɫ /时,舌端紧贴上齿龈,舌前下陷,舌后上抬,舌面形成凹形,气流在此凹槽中产生共鸣,发音响亮,可以和元音一样延长。

练　习

一、朗读下列单词

look	lion	smell	smile	girl	little	like
all	kill	control	line	nine	light	right
heel	law	raw	light	night	lead	need

二、朗读下列短语

the last lesson　　a beautiful child　　live alone

write a letter　　look ahead　　a little riddle

reach the goal　　lead the group

三、朗读下列句子

A little pill may well cure a great ill.

The love of money is the root of all evil.

10. 英语半元音/ w，j /

1）半元音/ w /是浊辅音，发/ w /时舌后部向硬腭抬起，舌位很高。双唇须收圆、收小并稍微向前突出。单独发音时后面须加元音/ ə /，念作/ wə /。

2）半元音/ j /也是浊辅音，发/ j /时舌前部向硬腭高高抬起，双唇向两旁伸展成扁平形。单独发音时后面须加元音/ ə /，念作/ jə /。

练　习

一、朗读系列单词

white　yet　what　yard　wheel　yellow　whale　you

二、朗读下列短语

which woman　which year　wait a while　a young waiter

三、朗读下列句子

Where there's a will, there's a way.

You will get used to the new youngster.

Do you usually get up as early as you did yesterday?

UNIT 9

DESCRIBING THINGS AND PEOPLE

I. VOCABULARY PREVIEW

slim	faculty	interdependency
humorous	staff	trade union
knowledgeable	lodging	considerable
familiar	religious	strain
spacious	source	internal
pub	various	appoint

II. CONVERSATIONS FOR PRACTICE

(1)

A: Tell me something about your new teacher.

B: She's slim and she dresses very nicely.[1]

A: What does she look like?

B: She's rather attractive.

A: What do you feel about her?

B: I quite like her. She is humorous and knowledgeable.[2]

(2)

A: Who are those people over there? Do you know?

B: Two or three of them look familiar.[3]

A: Who is that tall, slim lady in the middle?

B: It's Miss Anna. She will teach us geography next term, I've heard.

A: Who's the man on her left?

B: I don't know who that is. Maybe it's Mr. Barker.

A: It can't be. Mr. Barker is short and fat.

B: Then it must be Mr. White. He's tall and thin, and he wears glasses.

(3)

A: Tell me something about your flat. Is it far from here?

B: No, not very far. It's a fifteen minutes' walk.

A: How many rooms are there?

B: Altogether five rooms. Three bedrooms, one study and one sitting-room.

A: Is there any place for children to play ?

B: No, they have to play in their own bedrooms.

A: Is the study spacious?[4]

B: Yes, the study's spacious, but the toilet's a bit too small.

III. USEFUL SENTENCES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. It's a very modern but busy city.
2. Is there an electric socket in most of the rooms?
3. What's in the living room?
4. The weather at this time is humid and stuffy.
5. It's a brown flight bag with a black name tag.
6. He is of medium height.
7. He looks young for his age.
8. His face is round/oval/square/long.
9. He has got a flat/hooked/crooked nose.
10. She dresses well, but never wears jewelry.
11. He's good-looking.

12. She's easy-going and never gets angry.

IV. PASSAGES FOR READING

Read the following passages and be ready to answer the questions.

Passage 1

When we say that Cambridge is a university town we do not mean just that it is a town with a university in it. A university town is one where there is no clear separation between the university buildings and the rest of the city. The university is not just one part of the town; it is all over the town. The heart of Cambridge has its shops, pubs, market place and so on, but most of it is university — colleges, faculties, libraries, clubs and other places for university staff and students.[5] Students fill the shops, cafes, bands and churches, making these as part of the university.

The town was there first. Cambridge became a centre of learning in the thirteenth century. At that time many of the students were very young, and many of the teachers were not more than twenty-one. Many students were too poor to afford lodgings.[6] Colleges were opened so that students could live cheaply. This was the beginning of the present-day college system.

The colleges were built with money from kings, queens, religious houses or other sources.[7] One example is Clare College. It was first founded in 1326 as University Hall. After the Black Death it was refunded with money from the Countess of Clare. Today there are nearly thirty colleges. Very few students can now live in college for the whole of their course. Many of them live in lodgings at first and move into college for their final year. But every student is a member of his college from the beginning. He must eat a number of meals in the college hall each week. His social and sports life centres on the college, although he will also join various university socie-

ties and clubs.[8]

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. What does a university town mean?
2. When did Cambridge become a centre of learning?
3. Why didn't the students live in the lodgings at that time?
4. When did the students move out of the lodgings and into college?
5. In what sense can the students be said to be a member of college from the beginning?

Passage 2

Acid rain is a very serious air and water pollution problem. Many people feel that it is the most serious pollution problem that we now face. Scientists say that plant and animal life in thousands of lakes in the U.S. and Canada has already been destroyed by acid rain.

Acid rain forms in the upper atmosphere. There sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides mix with water vapor to form sulfuric acid and nitric acid.[9] When the vapor condenses and rain falls, the acid falls with it. Every time acid rain falls in a lake, the level of acid in the lake rises. Over time, the insects and fish die and the lake becomes a dead one.

The problem of acid rain has greatly increased in the last few years. Most of the blame for acid rain has been placed on industries.[10] However, some people feel that ineffective air pollution laws are also to blame for the acid rain problem.

A few years ago, many cities and states passed local air pollution laws. The laws were written to improve the air quality in the cities and states. However, the laws usually didn't say anything about the amount of pollution that an industry could pump into the air.[11] Industries found a way to meet the new pollution laws without reducing the amount of pollution they release by building taller

smokestacks[12].

With the taller smokestacks, air pollutants were released higher up into the atmosphere. The wind carried them far away from the polluting factory. To people near the factory, the air seemed cleaner. Nevertheless, the pollution that they once got was now coming down hundreds of miles away in the form of acid rain.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. How do you define acid rain?
2. What's the effect of acid rain?
3. What do some people think of the acid rain problem?
4. What are industries doing to meet the new pollution laws?
5. How do you think can the laws work more effectively?

Notes

1. She's slim and she dresses very nicely. 她很苗条，穿得也很漂亮。
   slim (*adj.*) — attractively thin, not fat 苗条的，细长的
      She is on diet these days in order to get slimmer. 她最近在节食瘦身。
   slim 也可用于形容机会小
      Your chance of getting the job is slim. 你得到那个工作的机会很小。
2. She is humorous and knowledgeable. 她既幽默又有渊博的知识。
   humorous (*adj.*) — funny, that makes people laugh 幽默的，风趣的
      Charlie Chaplin's movies are so humorous that they still enjoy popularity among audience. 查理·卓别林的电影极为幽默，到现在观众仍然喜欢。
   knowledgeable (*adj.*) — knowing a lot 精通的，学识渊博的
      Young as he is, he's very knowledgeable about computer. 他尽管很年轻，却精通电脑。

3. Two or three of them look familiar. 他们中有两三个看上去眼熟。

familiar (*adj.*) — generally known, common 熟悉的

I'm not really familiar with the table manner here. 我对这里的用餐规矩不太熟悉。

He asked the librarian for help because he is not familiar with the library layout. 由于不熟悉图书馆的布局，他请求管理员的帮助。

4. Is the study spacious? 书房宽敞吗？

spacious (*adj.*) — having a lot of room, roomy 宽敞的，空间大的

Mr. Brown enjoys working in a spacious office. 布朗先生喜欢在宽敞的办公室里办公。

5. The heart of Cambridge has its shops, pubs, market place and so on, but most of it is university — colleges, faculties, libraries, clubs and other places for university staff and students. 剑桥城的中心有商店、酒吧、市场等，但剑桥的绝大部分为大学所有——包括学院、系科、图书馆、俱乐部以及其他为大学教师和学生提供的场所。

pub (*n.*) — public house 酒吧

The landlord of the pub turned him down when Jim asked for another drink. 当吉姆再要一杯的时候，酒吧老板拒绝了。

faculty (*n.*) — department or group of related departments of a university 大学里的系、科、院

faculty of law 法律系

staff (*n.*) — (member of) the group of workers who carry on a job 全体职员，职员

She is in charge of 20 staff. 她手下有20名职员。

6. Many students were too poor to afford lodgings. 许多学生很穷，无力寄宿。

lodging (*n.*) — a place to stay 出租的房间，寄宿处

I pay $30 a week for board and lodging. 我每周付30美元的伙食和住宿费。

afford (*v.*) — to be able to buy or pay for 付得起，负担得起

Thanks to the success of the business, we can afford a holi-

day. 幸亏生意成功，我们有钱去度假了。

We can't afford to lose such an important staff. 我们无法承受失去这么重要的一位员工。

7. The colleges were built with money from kings, queens, religious houses or other sources. 建造这些学院的钱来自国王、王后、宗教团体或其他来源。

religious (*adj.*) — of religion 宗教的

Religious beliefs are respected in this country. 在这个国家宗教信仰是受尊重的。

source (*n.*) — a place from which something comes 来源，出处，缘由

I haven't been able to track down the source of rumour. 我还没能查出谣言的来源。

Check out the source of the information to see if it's credible. 查查信息的出处，看看是否可信。

8. His social and sports life centers on the college, although he will also join various university societies and clubs. 他的社交和体育运动以学院为中心，不过他也会加入大学社团和俱乐部。

various (*adj.*) — of many different kinds 各种各样的

For various reasons, I prefer not to meet him. 出于各种原因，我宁愿不见他。

There's been snow today in various parts of the country. 今天全国各地都有雪。

9. There sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides mix with water vapor to form sulfuric acid and nitric acid. 在那里，二氧化硫和一氧化氮与水蒸气结合在一起，形成了硫酸和硝酸。

10. Most of the blame for acid rain has been placed on industries. 人们往往把酸雨归罪于工业。

11. However, the laws usually didn't say anything about the amount of pollution that an industry could pump into the air. 然而，法律并没有规定工业可向空中排放污染的量。

12. smokestack (*n.*) — a tall vertical pipe which takes smoke into the air 大烟囱

V. FREE TALK

Directions: Some people think that reading is more important than travelling in order to understand the people and the world. Others think that travelling is more important.

Now talk on the following topic:

Reading Is More Important a Way to Learn the World Than Travelling.

VI. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

An industrial society, especially one as concentrated as that of Britain, is heavily dependent on certain essential services: for instance, electricity supply, water, rail and road transport, etc. As the economy develops, it now includes removing rubbish, hospital and ambulance services, and central computer and information services as well. If any of these services does not work properly, the whole economic system is in danger.

It is this interdependency of the economic system that makes the power of trade union such an important issue. Single trade union may have the ability to cut off many countries' economic blood supply. This can happen more easily in Britain than in some other countries. This is partly because the labour force is highly organized. About 55 percent of British workers belong to unions, compared with under a quarter in the United States.

There are considerable strains and tensions in the trade union movement, some of which arose from their old and insufficient structure. Some unions have lost many members because of industrial changes. Others are involved in arguments about who should represent workers in new trades. Unions for skilled trades are separate from general unions, which means that different levels of wages for certain jobs are often a source of bad feeling between

unions.

Trade unions have problems of internal communication just as managers in companies do. Some trade union officials have to be re-elected regularly; others are elected, or even appointed, for life. In many unions trade union officials have to work with a system of 'shop stewards', who are workers elected by other workers as their representatives at factory or works level.

UNIT 10

PERMISSION

I. VOCABULARY PREVIEW

reliable	morale	academic
absence	restore	facility
emergency	deliberately	slap
mean business	disrupt	misbehave
show up	individuality	desired
professional	reluctant	

II. CONVERSATIONS FOR PRACTICE

(1)

A: Excuse me. I wonder if you'd mind answering a few questions. I'm doing a survey about transportation.

B: Oh, I see. Well, no, I don't mind at all.

A: How do you go to work every day?

B: I usually go to work by bus. But if I'm in a hurry, I'll take a taxi.

A: What do you think of the service?

B: It's not bad, but sometimes buses are not very reliable.[1]

A: Have you ever thought of buying a car?

B: Never. I don't think I can afford one.

(2)

A: Excuse me, may I leave my bag here?

B: Are there any valuables?

A: No, just a few books.

B: When will you be back?

A: In fifteen minutes.

B: All right, then. Put it on that table.

(3)

A: Would you mind if I take a week off next week, Mr. White?

B: Take a week off? Why?

A: My sister and her family are coming to stay with us next week. And I want to show her round the city.

B: Oh, I see. But we cannot do without you for a whole week. Can you make it shorter?

A: How about three days?

B: Three days is OK. Have a nice weekend.

III. USEFUL SENTENCES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. Can I be excused from the class meeting next week?
2. Do you mind if I smoke here?
3. I hope you don't mind my turning the radio up.
4. Would you mind if I ask you a few questions?
5. You'll let me use your dictionary, won't you?
6. Could I possibly have another cup of coffee?
7. Is it all right if I sit here?
8. I can't see any objection to your suggestion.
9. Yes, of course.
10. Yes, certainly you may do so.
11. No, not at all.
12. I'm afraid you can't.

13. I'm sorry you are not allowed.
14. No, I'm afraid not.
15. Of course not.

IV. PASSAGES FOR READING

Read the following passages and be ready to answer the questions.

Passage 1

Last year I announced to my classes my new policy on absences:[2] None would be allowed, except for illness or personal emergency.[3] Even though this was against the rule on cutting classes in the student handbook, my students didn't fuss. When the students who missed classes received telephones or warning notices from me, they knew I meant business.[4] Most students seemed to recognize that it did good to their own study. It was also a rule that all of them would have to follow throughout their working lives. In fact, a major part of making it in life is simply showing up[5].

I told my classes about recent research that if students want to do well in school, they have to attend classes regularly. Like other teachers, I feel disappointed when I carefully prepare for a class but only a small number of students attend. I want my students to get the message that I care about their learning and expect them to care about my professional effort.

After I took the no-cut rule, student performance in my classes improved greatly. Such a result is surely worth thinking over. Additional advantages of the policy are those that result from[6] a full classroom. Student morale is higher, as is mine. Discussions are livelier, homework is generally handed in on time, and very few students miss quizzes.

I was a little busier than usual because of the policy, especially at first. I called or mailed notes to several students about their cuts, some more than once. I finally advised a few with poor attendance

to drop my course.

No doubt this kind of policy is easier in a small college. But it can work almost anyplace where a teacher cares enough to make it work. The important element is caring.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. Students were not allowed to cut classes for any reasons, were they?
2. Were students allowed to cut classes according to the rule in the student handbook?
3. What does the author mean by saying that a major part of making it in life is simply showing up?
4. What's the cause of teachers' disappointment when students cut classes?
5. What is good about a full classroom?

Passage 2

Why is setting goals[7] important? Because goals can help you do, be, and experience everything you want in life. Instead of just letting life happen to you, goals allow you to make your life happen.

Successful people imagine how their life should be and set lots of goals. By setting goals you are taking control of your life. It's like having a map to show you where you want to go. Think of it this way. There are two drivers. One has a destination in mind[8] (her goal) which can be found on a map. She can drive straight there without any wasted time or wrong turns. The other driver has no goal or destination or map. She starts off at the same time from the same place as the first driver, but she drives aimlessly around, never getting anywhere, just using up gas. Which driver do you want to be?

Winners in life set goals and follow through on them. They decide what they want in life and then get there by making plans and setting goals. Unsuccessful people just let life happen by accident.

Goals aren't difficult to set — and they aren't difficult to reach. It's up to you to find out what your goals really are. You are the one who must decide what to achieve and in what direction to aim your life.

Research tells us that when we write a goal down we are more likely to achieve it. Written goals can be reviewed regularly, and have more power. Like a contract with yourself, they are harder to neglect or forget. Also when you write your goals in a particular way you are able to make yourself continuously aware of[9] situations that will bring you nearer to your goal.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. What's the importance of setting goals for oneself?
2. Why does the author mention two drivers in the passage?
3. What does the author mean when he says that unsuccessful people just let life happen by accident?
4. Who has the last say in setting goals?
5. What are your goals in life? How are you going to achieve them?

Notes

1. It's not bad, but sometimes buses are not very reliable. 不错，但是有时候公交车不太可靠。

   reliable (*adj.*) — that may be trusted, dependable 值得信任的，可靠的

   I have it on reliable evidence that the internet café is going to be closed down. 我有可靠消息说这家网吧要被关闭。

   They may forget to come — they are unreliable. 他们可能忘了来了——他们靠不住。

2. Last year I announced to my classes my new policy on absences. 去年我向班级宣布了我关于缺课的新政策。

   absence (*n.*) — the state or a period of being away 缺席，不在场

   Nancy will be in charge of the office during my absence. 我不

在的时候，由南希掌管办公室。

She took a year's leave of absence from her job. 她休了一年的假。

3. None would be allowed, except for illness or personal emergency. 除非生病或有紧急私事，否则一概不准。

emergency (*n.*) — an unexpected and dangerous happening which must be dealt with at once 紧急情况

Ring the bell in an emergency. 有紧急情况就按铃。

The forest fire grew worse and the local government declared a state of emergency. 森林大火情形恶化，当地政府宣告进入紧急状态。

4. When the students who missed classes received telephones or warming notices from me, they knew I meant business. 当缺课的学生收到我的电话或警告信时，他们知道我是认真的。

mean business 办事认真；说话算数，言出必行

He meant business when he told you he'd take revenge. 他告诉你他要报复，他真的会这样做的。

5. show up 出现，显现

He didn't show up until the meeting was almost over. 直到会议即将结束的时候他才出现。

6. result from 由……导致，以……为原由

His illness resulted from eating contaminated food. 他的病是因为吃了不洁食品而引起的。

7. set goals 设定目标

set (*v.*) — to establish, to fix in to position 设立，确立

The government has set strict limits on pay increases. 政府对加薪设置了严格的限制。

By allowing them to go unpunished we are setting a dangerous precedent. 让他们免受惩处，我们是在开一个危险的先例。

8. One has a destination in mind. 一个人心中有一个想好的目标。

have/with sth. in mind 把……放在心上，想着

They are trying to solve the problem with the whole situation in mind. 他们正试图从全局出发解决问题。

9. be aware of 意识到，知道

I'm well aware that this is a risky investment. 我充分地意识到这是一项冒险的投资。

He was entirely unaware of my presence. 他完全没察觉到我在场。

V. FREE TALK

Directions: *Students in most schools are required to attend classes, or else they will be punished in one way or another. Some students argue that this is not a good policy. They think they should be allowed to cut part of the classes.*

Now talk on the following topic:

Should Students Be Allowed to Cut Classes?

VI. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Teachers in some secondary schools in Britain are worried that their jobs may become impossible shortly unless something can be done to restore discipline in the classrooms. In the problem schools, mostly in large cities, a small minority of teenage pupils deliberately disrupt lessons. Teachers complain that they cannot teach their classes effectively.

Some within the teachers' unions consider that the society is responsible because it permits the students to do so. There is no one to restrict the small children. Instead, they are encouraged to express their individuality. Such children are naturally reluctant to accept school discipline when they grow older. Furthermore, modern teaching techniques appear to put much more emphasis on personal enjoyment than on serious academic work. This might be teaching the child to put his own selfish interests before his duties to the community in which he lives.

Perhaps the problem can be solved by improving facilities for the psychological guidance of these difficult children or by better cooperation between the schools and parents — for the parents may be mainly responsible for their children's behaviour. But some people believe that there ought to be a return to more old-fashioned methods. At present in some schools teachers may not even slap a child who misbehaves, but more and more people feel that slapping might produce desired results.

UNIT 11

INTENTION, INTEREST AND DESIRE

I. VOCABULARY PREVIEW

doubt	deal with	discourage
explore	reputation	reverently
creativity	outing	specific
interact	end up	
similarly	thrilling	

II. CONVERSATIONS FOR PRACTICE

(1)

A: Summer vacation is coming. What are you going to do?

B: I haven't got any idea. What do you mean to do?

A: I'll stay at home for the first few weeks. I need a rest after such a long semester.

B: Are you going anywhere for a trip?

A: It depends.[1] My aunt says he's going to stay with us for a couple of days. So I think I'll take them to neighbouring cities.

(2)

A: Anna, what's your hobby?

B: I have several hobbies, but collecting stamps is the one I like best.

A: How long have you been collecting stamps?

B: I started collecting five years ago.

A: Do you have a big collection?

B: No, I'm busy all year round, so I don't have much time collecting them. So far[2] I have only collected some 200 stamps.

(3)

A: I'm dying for[3] seeing that film. I hear that it has won an Oscar.

B: Yeah, I'd love to see it, too.

A: Wouldn't it be nice to go and see it this evening?

B: That's what I want. Let's call the booking office and book two tickets first.

III. USEFUL SENTENCES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. If only I could pass the examinations.
2. Wouldn't it be lovely to have a car?
3. I very much desire to get the visa.
4. I wish I hadn't gone to the opera yesterday.
5. I'm thinking of taking a couple of days off.
6. How I wish my parents would allow me to take part in more extracurricular activities.
7. I have no intention of hurting you.
8. I didn't mean to make trouble.
9. I'm very keen on computer games.
10. I don't take much interest in bowling.

IV. PASSAGES FOR READING

Read the following passages and be ready to answer the questions.

Passage 1

There is no doubt that more leisure time would improve the quality of many people's lives.[4] If, with the development of science and technology, we worked fewer hours, we would have more leisure time to learn things that we want to know, to explore our creativity, and to travel to places where we have never been and meet people who we have never met. With more leisure time, we could spend enough time together with our family members and interact with them. We could also get to know our families better and enjoy our life more.

Similarly, leisure activities can help students to have better results. Extracurricular activities are important to students who want to continue studying at colleges or universities. To be more specific,[5] students learn important lessons about life from leisure activities. By taking part in activities at leisure time, they learn how to deal with people and how to behave as an adult.[6] They can learn the skills which are not found in their textbooks. In addition, leisure activities can help students to manage their stress and pressure in their study.

Most parents, however, do not encourage their children to take part in leisure activities. They always want their children to finish their homework first. Moreover, many parents divide their children's leisure time for them: reading, writing, taking past papers, and so on. They think that students should study hard to prepare for their entrance examinations instead of spending time on other non-academic activities. In their opinion, these activities are not important to their children's future. As a result, though many students are interested in leisure activities, they cannot afford the necessary time.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. What are the advantages of more leisure time?
2. Do you think leisure activities are important to students? State your reasons.

3. In the opinion of most parents, what is the most important thing to students?
4. Why do parents not encourage their children to take part in leisure activities?
5. What kind of leisure activities do you usually take part in?

Passage 2

To most Americans, work is a necessary chore. According to a recent poll,[7] Americans work longer hours and have 36% less leisure time today than they had 15 years ago, so they value the time away from their jobs.

Among the most popular leisure time activities are sports of every kind. It is said that the American pastime is baseball, but football, basketball, hockey, and, in more recent times, soccer are also very popular activities that Americans enjoy as spectators and participants.

Americans spend a lot of time and money on physical activities ranging from bowling to skiing[8]. The object of these activities is not only enjoyment. Doctors have found that vigorous exercise helps people feel healthier and look better. So Americans are working at maintaining or recapturing their youth and vigor.

In the spring and summer, neighborhood teams organized into leagues compete in softball or baseball games, imaging that they are in Yankee Stadium playing for 40000 cheering fans. In the cooler weather, basketball is popular, indoors or outdoors. Boys and young men also play football, just for fun, without the formality of yard markers, goal posts, padding, and officials.[9]

Golf, one of the most popular participation sports, is played all year except when the ground is covered with snow. Since it is a relatively mild form of athletics, it can be played by people of all ages. Doctors highly recommend it for exercise and often practice what they preach[10]. Americans joke about not getting sick on a Wednesday, the doctors' traditional day off, because all the doctors are out

on the golf course. Although the only equipment needed for golf is a set of clubs, some balls, and tees, the annual expenditure for golf equipment is more than one billion dollars.

Another popular sport is bowling. It is estimated that 67 million people bowl in the United States. Many bowling leagues are formed by coworkers or members of organizations such as churches or charitable groups. Bowling is another game that is not too strenuous[11] and can be played with a minimum investment in equipment.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. Why do people value the time away from their jobs?
2. What are the most popular leisure time activities?
3. Why are Americans spending much time and money on physical activities?
4. When cannot golf played?
5. What do you usually do at your leisure?

Notes

1. It depends. 看情况而定。

   同样的表达方式还有 That (all) depends. 和 It all depends. 如果后面出现所依据的对象，可跟由 when, what 或 how much 等引导的从句。

   You can buy them in all sizes — it depends how much you're preparing to spend. 你可以各种规格都买——全看你打算花多少钱。

2. so far 到目前为止，截至现在

   I haven't met my new neighbors so far. 到现在为止我还没见过新邻居。

   So far, so good. 截至现在，一切都好。

3. be dying for 渴望，迫切需要

   I'm dying for a cigarette. 我太想抽烟了。

   We're all dying to hear what happened. 我们都迫切想知道发

生了什么事。

4. There is no doubt that more leisure time would improve the quality of many people's lives. 毫无疑问更多的休闲时间能提高许多人的生活质量。

   there is no doubt that 毫无疑问。也可以用 undoubtedly, without doubt 替换,例如:

   Undoubtedly, more leisure time would improve the quality of many people's lives.

   There is no doubt that the business will do well. 毫无疑问生意会很好。

   It was without doubt the most successful film of the year. 毫无疑问那是该年度最成功的影片。

5. to be more specific 具体而言

   You say your factory is in England, can you be a bit more specific? 你说你的工厂在英格兰,你能说得更具体一点吗?

6. They learn how to deal with people and how to behave as an adult. 他们学习如何与人相处,如何像成年人那样处事。

   deal with 打交道,处理

   All complaints will be dealt with by the manager without delay. 所有的投诉都将由经理及时处理。

   It was a difficult situation, but she dealt with it effectively. 情况不太妙,不过她很有效地处理好了。

7. according to a recent poll 根据最新民意测验

   according to 依据

   According to our records, the books you have borrowed should now be returned to the library. 根据记录,你借的书现在该还到图书馆了。

   We will be paid according to the amount of work we do. 我们将按劳取酬。

8. physical activities ranging from bowling to skiing 从打保龄球到滑雪的各种体育活动

   range from ... to ... 从……到……的范围

   The prices of the paintings are varied, ranging from several

hundred dollars to millions of dollars. 画的价格各异，从几百美元到上百万美元不等。

He had to teach children of different ages in his class, ranging from five years old to eleven years old. 他得教班上不同年龄的学生，小的才 5 岁，而大的有 11 岁。

9. Boys and young men also play football, just for fun, without the formality of yard markers, goal posts, padding, and officials. 小男孩和小伙子们也踢足球。他们纯粹是踢着玩，没有正式（比赛时）的码数标记线、球门、护垫以及官员。

10. preach (*v.*) — try to persuade other people to believe in or follow 竭力劝说，竭力鼓吹

    They preach the abolition of established systems but propose nothing to replace them. 他们竭力鼓吹废除现有制度，但并没有提出任何替代措施。

11. strenuous (*adj.*) — demanding a lot of physical or mental energy 费劲的，费力的

    His doctor advised him not to take any strenuous exercise until he had completely recovered. 他的医生告诫他在没有完全康复前不要做剧烈活动。

V. FREE TALK

Directions: *Some people like to listen to classical music. Others like to listen to popular music.*

Now talk on the following topic and state your reasons:

Which Kind of Music Do You Prefer, Classic or Popular?

VI. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

When the pleasure got to be the main thing, the love for fun was sure to follow. Everything was supposed to be fun. If it wasn't fun,

we were going to make it fun, or else. Think of all things that got the reputation of being fun. Family outings were supposed to be fun. Education was supposed to be fun. Work was supposed to be fun. Walt Disney was supposed to be fun. Church was supposed to be fun. Staying fit was supposed to be fun.

Big occasions were supposed to be fun. Christmas, Thanksgiving and Easter were obviously supposed to be fun. Your wedding day was supposed to be fun. Your wedding night was supposed to be a whole lot of fun. And so we ended up going through every Big Event we ever celebrated, waiting for the fun to start.

Fun got to be such a big thing that everybody started to look for more and more thrilling ways to supply it. One way was to step up the level of danger or alcohol or drug consumption so that you could be sure that, no matter what, you would manage to have a little fun.

It occurred to me, while I was sitting around waiting for the fun to start, that not much is, and that I should tell you just in case you're worried about your fun capacity.

I don't mean to discourage. I just mean we ought to treat fun reverently. It is a mystery. It cannot be caught like a virus. It cannot be trapped like an animal. When fun comes in on little dancing feet, you probably won't be expecting it. In fact, I bet it comes when you're doing your duty, your job, or your work.

UNIT 12

REQUEST AND OFFER

I. VOCABULARY PREVIEW

proper	recruit	medieval
trend	prime	disturbance
curriculum	target	mode
flexible	diversity	steady
schedule	unique	decline
benefits	classical	carriage

II. CONVERSATIONS FOR PRACTICE

(1)

A: Excuse me, Sally. Can I borrow a pen?

B: I'm sorry. I only have one pen.

A: Never mind. Excuse me, Mark. May I borrow a pen?

C: I'm sorry, but I don't have any pen with me. Would you like a pencil?

A: No, that's OK.

(2)

A: Do you mind if I borrow your bicycle this afternoon?

B: No, I'm sorry, I'm using it. I could lend it to you tomorrow,

if you like.

A: No, that's OK. Bob, may I borrow your bicycle this afternoon?

B: Sure, but you have to return it to me tomorrow morning.

A: No problem. Thanks a lot.

(3)

A: Do you need help?

B: Look like it. The door won't close.[1]

A: Would you like me to have a try?

B: If you like. But I think we'd better get someone in for a check.

A: Shall I call the carpenter?

B: Yes, please.

III. USEFUL SENTENCES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. Excuse me. Can you do me a favour?
2. Could you type this letter for me, please? It's urgent.
3. May I use the telephone?
4. Would you mind passing the handouts around?
5. You don't mind helping me with the bag, do you?
6. By all means.
7. With pleasure.
8. Sure. I'd be glad to.
9. That's no trouble at all.
10. Is there anything I can do for you?
11. Can I be of any assistance?
12. Would you like me to set the table for you?
13. No, thank you/thanks.
14. That's very kind of you.
15. Thanks for your offer, but I think I can manage.

IV. PASSAGES FOR READING

Read the following passages and be ready to answer the questions.

Passage 1

More often than not, it is taken for granted that when a child reaches a certain age, he should go to school to receive proper education. But over the last two decades, a new trend in American education has developed. That development is home schooling. Home schooling means that parents teach their children at home, instead of sending them to public or private schools. Some parents establish their own curriculum; others use the same books that are used in the schools. There are many different methods that parents use to teach their children at home. In 1999 between 0.7 to 1.2 million children are home schooled and the number of students educated at home is growing by 11% each year.

There are many reasons that home schooling has become so popular. Two of the most important reasons are quality of education and the ability to teach religious values in the home. Children receiving home schooling can get more one-to-one attention than they will receive at schools. Furthermore, children will have a more flexible schedule[2] if they stay at home for their education.

Not only have parents begun to realize the benefits of home schooling, but colleges and universities throughout America are also recognizing the academic achievements of many homeschoolers. Some colleges and universities are more willing to recruit[3] children who have been taught at home and consider those students a prime target for recruitment because of their success on standardized tests. In some cases, the average score of a homeschooled student is 80% higher than the national average. Students that have been educated at home are developing a reputation for academic excellence.

Homeschooling offers students the diversity[4] of educational experiences. Apart from the traditional experience of being educated

at schools, they are provided with the unique experience of receiving education at their own homes.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. What's the traditional view of schooling?
2. What are the two main reasons for homeschooling?
3. Are parents alone in realizing the importance of homeschooling?
4. Why are some colleges and universities willing to recruit students educated at home?
5. Do you think homeschooling is a good way of education?

Passage 2

You do not need word to understand the meaning of what you read. In fact, too much emphasis on individual words[5] both slows your speed and reduces your comprehension. You will be given the chance to prove this to yourself, but meanwhile,[6] let us look at the implications.

First, any habit which slows down your silent reading to the speed at which you speak, or read aloud, is insufficient. If you point to each word as you read, or move your head, or form the words with your lips, you read poorly. Less obvious habits also hold back reading efficiency. One is saying each word silently by moving your tongue or throat or vocal cords; another is hearing each word as you read.

These are habits which should have been outgrown long ago. The beginning reader is learning how letters can make words, how written words are pronounced, and how sentences are put together. Your reading purpose is quite different; it is to understand meaning.

It has been estimated that up to 75% percent of the words in English sentences are not really necessary for conveying the meaning. The secret of silent reading is to seek out those key words and phrases which carry the thought, and to pay less attention to words

which exist only for the sake of[7] grammatical completeness.

An efficient reader can grasp the meaning from a page at least twice as fast as he can read the page aloud. Unconsciously perhaps, he takes in a whole phrase or thought unit at one time. If he says or hears words to himself, they are selected ones, said for emphasis.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. What harm can too much emphasis on individual words do in the process of reading?
2. What are the two less obvious habits that hold back reading efficiency?
3. According to the author, what is the main purpose of reading?
4. What is the secret to silent reading?
5. Why does a reader sometimes say or hear words to himself?

Notes

1. The door won't close. 门关不上。

   类似的用法还有：

   The suitcase won't open. 手提箱打不开。

   It seems that winter just won't let go. 仿佛冬天就是不肯离去。

2. a more flexible schedule 更灵活的时间表/日程表

   flexible (*a.*) — that can change or be changed to suit new needs 灵活的,有弹性的

   We need a more flexible decision-making system to operate more efficiently. 为了使经营更有效率,我们需要一个更灵活的决策体系。

   She is looking for a job in which she is allowed flexible working hours. 她正在寻找一份有弹性工作时间的工作。

   schedule (*n.*) — a planned list or order of things to be done 日程表,时间表

   The secretary found that the manager had such a full schedule next week that it was almost impossible for her to fix in one

more appointment. 秘书发现经理下周的日程排得很满，几乎无法再安排一个预约了。

The new engineer was given the task of drawing up the factory's production schedule. 新来的工程师接到任务起草一份工厂的生产日程表。

3. recruit (*v*.) — to find in order to employ 招募，吸收

We are having difficulties in recruiting well-qualified staff. 我们招募高素质的成员有困难。

Most of the stock brokers in that securities company are recruited from abroad and have at least two years' working experience in the related field. 那家证券公司的大部分股票经纪人来自国外，且有两年以上从事相关工作的经验。

4. diversity (*n*.) — the condition of being different or having differences; variety 不同，多元

The newspaper carried a considerable diversity of opinions on this issue. 报纸刊登了关于这个问题的大量不同意见。

The program deals with subjects as diverse as pop music and ancient Greek drama. 这个节目涉及的内容从流行音乐到古希腊戏剧，十分广泛。

5. too much emphasis on individual words 过于注重个别单词

place/put/lay emphasis on 意为"注重，重视"

Our English course puts great emphasis on conversational skills. 我们的英语课非常重视对话技巧。

The government introduced a new economic policy, with a greater emphasis on reducing inflation. 政府出台了一个更强调降低通货膨胀的新经济政策。

6. meanwhile (*adv*.) — at the same time 同时

Steam for a further five minutes, meanwhile, make a peanut sauce. 再蒸5分钟，同时准备一份花生酱。

They will be here soon. Meanwhile, let's have coffee. 他们很快就到了。这会儿让我们喝点咖啡吧。

7. for the sake of 为了

He's going to live by the coast for the sake of his health. 为了

健康着想，他打算住到海边去。

For both our sakes, please do as I ask. 为了你我双方的利益，请按我说的去做。

V. FREE TALK

Directions: *Some students learn best when a classroom lesson is give in an entertaining, enjoyable way. Others learn best when a lesson is given in a serious, formal way.*

Now talk on the following topic:

What Do You Think Is the Best Way of Learning?

VI. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Reading to oneself is a modern activity which was almost unknown to the scholars of the classical and medieval worlds while during the fifteenth century the term "reading" undoubtedly meant reading aloud. Only during the nineteenth century did silent reading become common.

One should be careful, however, in thinking that silent reading came into existence simply because reading aloud is a disturbance to others. Examination of factors concerning the historical development of silent reading shows that it became the usual mode of reading for most adult reading tasks mainly because the tasks themselves changed in character.

The 19th century saw a steady increase in people's reading and writing abilities and thus in the number of readers. As readers increased, so the number of potential listeners declined, and thus there was some reduction in the need to read aloud.

As reading for the benefit of listeners grew less common, so came the development of reading as a private activity in such public

places as libraries, railway carriages and offices, where reading aloud would disturb other readers.

Towards the end of the 19th century there were still a lot of people arguing over whether books should be used for information or treated with respect, and over whether the reading of materials such as newspapers was in some way mentally weakening. Indeed this argument remains with us still in education.

By the end of the 19th century, students were being recommended to adopt attitudes to books and to use skills in reading them which were inappropriate, if not impossible, for the oral reader. The social, cultural, and technological changes in the century had greatly changed what the term "reading" mean.

英语语音语调辅导讲座(三)音节和单词重读

一、音节

音节是说话时最小的语音片段,通常由一个元音加上一个辅音或几个辅音组成。单独一个元音也能成为一个音节。有些较响亮的辅音,如/ l /,/ n /,在后面没有元音的情况下也能和它前面的辅音构成一个音节。

单词按所含音节数目可以分为:

1. 单音节词:包含一个音节的词叫单音节词。单音节词单独出现时一律要重读,但作为单词注音时一般不加重读符号。如:book / buk /, bed/ bed /。
2. 双音节词:包含两个音节的词叫双音节词。双音节词的重音一般在第一个音节上。如:letter / ˈletə /, many / ˈmeni /。但有些双音节词的重音在第二个音节上。尤其是-ate 结尾的双音节动词,重音通常在第二个音节上。如:locate / ləuˈkeit /, inhale / inˈheil /。
3. 多音节词:包含三个或三个以上音节的词叫多音节词。一般情况下,如果一个单词有三个音节,重音通常在第一个音节,如:industry / ˈindʌstri /, difficult / ˈdifikəlt /;如果一个单词有四个或四个以上的音节,重音通常在倒数第三个音节上,如:university/ ˌjuːniˈvəːsəti /, impossibility/ imˌpɔsiˈbiliti /,

   当然,这条规则有例外情况,需学习者平时多查词典。

二、开音节和闭音节

1. 开音节:

   1)以发音的元音字母结尾的音节,如:he / hiː /,we / wiː /。

   2) 以辅音字母(r 除外)+ 不发音的 e 结尾的音节,如:make / meik /, like / laik /, note / nəut /, mute / mjuːt /。

   在重读的开音节中元音字母按字母名称读音。

2. 闭音节：以一个或几个辅音字母（r 除外）结尾而中间只有一个元音字母的音节叫闭音节，如：bag / bæg /，dog / dɔg /，bus / bʌs /。在重读的闭音节中元音字母读成短元音。

UNIT 13

APOLOGY

I. VOCABULARY PREVIEW

rush hour	publicity	issue
drug abuse	dealer	debate
teenager	enforce	ultimate
come up with	penalty	previous
tackle	self-esteem	
punish	eliminate	

II. CONVERSATIONS FOR PRACTICE

(1)

A: Oh, I'm sorry. It's so crowded on the bus today.

B: That's all right. The buses are always crowded during rush hour.

A: Did I hurt you much?

B: No, not in the least[1].

(2)

A: I do apologize for what I have said to you. I didn't mean to hurt you.

B: That's perfectly all right.

A: But I'm sorry for that. I shouldn't have said that to you.[2]

B: Forget it.

(3)

A: I'm extremely sorry to give you so much trouble, Mr. White.

B: No trouble at all.

A: I'm afraid I've taken up too much of your time.

B: Not at all. I enjoy our discussion very much. Don't hesitate to come to me whenever you run into any difficulties.

III. USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

1. I'm terribly/awfully sorry for that.
2. I (do) apologize for what I have done.
3. You must forgive me.
4. Pardon me about that.
5. I can't tell you how sorry I am.
6. I hope you will forgive me for breaking my promise.
7. Please accept my apologies for hurting you.
8. That's OK/all right.
9. Please don't take it too hard.
10. Never mind about it.
11. Not a bit of it.
12. Don't think any more of it.
13. Please don't feel bad about it.
14. There is no need for you to apologize.
15. It's just one of those things.

IV. PASSAGES FOR READING

Read the following passages and be ready to answer the questions.

Passage 1

There is no doubt that one of the serious problems facing the world as a whole[3] is that of drug abuse among teenagers. We must come up with some effective solutions to this problem.[4]

To tackle the problem, many good measures have been suggested. Some people think that we should punish heavily those who are found to be buying or selling drugs. Others suggest improving existing anti-drug[5] publicity. Still others argue that the best way is to provide better education in schools and for parents. One effective approach, according to some experts, is to make dealing and trading in drugs such a serious crime that people are no longer willing to take the risks involved with being a drug dealer. Laws that deal with offenders must be enforced. Even the death penalty should be considered for those who supply drugs to teenagers. The personal possessions of people who deal should be seized. If we get tough on[6] dealers, we will make it clear to all the people that it does not pay to be involved in drug dealing[7].

But we must also work on the other end of the problem. We must start by teaching people, children and adults alike, that drug use is harmful and wrong. We must make people believe that they can get killed by drugs. We must build strong self-esteem in our children so that they do not need to turn to drugs to feel good. We must help drug users to stop using drugs. If we do not educate people to the harmful effects of drug use, then a need for the dealers will continue.

We need to deal with the drug problem on two fronts. First, we must make it clear that we mean business when we say that dealing drugs is a crime. Then, we must eliminate people's need for drugs through education and training.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. What is the main purpose of the passage?
2. What are the ways suggested in the passage to tackle the problem

of drug abuse?

3. As far as you know, what possible harms can drug abuse do to people, teenagers in particular?
4. Do you think buying drugs should also be regarded as a serious crime? Why or why not?
5. Why do you think teenagers are using drugs?

Passage 2

Coffee has been very popular throughout history. Napoleon called coffee the "intellectual's drink," and it is said that the French philosopher and writer Voltaire needed seventy-two cups of coffee per day. (That's more than four gallons.)

In 1735 the German composer Johann Sebastian Bach completed his Coffee Cantata, which sings the praises of coffee. Another great German composer, Ludwig van Beethoven, is said to have counted out sixty coffee beans for each cup he made. That's strong.

So where did all this coffee drink begin?

According to popular legend, a young goatherd named Kaldi discovered coffee by accident[8]. He was watching his goats in the hills near the Red Sea one day almost two thousand years ago. His goats began chewing on berries that grew on bushes. Soon after they ate the berries, they pranced[9] around excitedly.

Kaldi decided to try the fruit himself. Soon he began prancing too.

When a monk from a nearby monastery saw this strange behaviour, he tried some of the berries himself. He picked up some, poured hot water over them, and liked what he tasted. When he served the drink to the brothers in the monastery, they all stayed awake and alert during nighttime prayers.

Coffee, of course, is still enjoyed around the world today. The people of Sweden drink the most coffee, on average 5.7 cups a day. Four out of every five American adults drink coffee. Those coffee

drinkers average 1.87 cups of coffee a day. One estimate says that 5537000 tons of coffee is produced worldwide each year.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. Why do you think Napoleon called coffee the "intellectual's drink"?
2. Why does the author mention Bach and Beethoven in his passage?
3. What did legend say about the origin of coffee?
4. How many tons of coffee is produced worldwide each year?
5. What's your favourite drink?

Notes

1. not in the least 一点也没有

   in the least — at all 在最小的程度上，通常用于否定语气。

   He's not in the least worried about the bad weather. 他对恶劣的天气一点也不担心。

   "You must find such long hours tiring." "Not in the least — I enjoy it." "你一定觉得这么长时间很累吧。""不，一点也不累。事实上，我很喜欢。"

2. I shouldn't have said that to you. 我不该那样说你。

   "should have done"表示该做的事情没有做，而"shouldn't have done"则表示做了不该做的事情。

   You should have called the police when you saw something unusual around the house. 看到房子周围有异样的动静，你当时应该报警的。

   You shouldn't have been so impatient with the boy because he had just began to learn to play the violin. 你不该对这孩子这么缺乏耐心；要知道，他才刚开始学习拉小提琴。

3. as a whole 总体上

   There are some areas of poverty, but the country as a whole is fairly prosperous. 有些地方比较贫穷，但这个国家总体上相

当繁荣。

4. We must come up with some effective solutions to this problem. 我们必须想出解决这个问题的有效方法。

   come up with — to think of, produce (非正式用语)想出，找到

   The airline has come up with a novel solution to the problem of jet-lag. 航空公司想出了一个新奇的解决时差问题的方法。

   He came up with a reply on the spur of the moment at the interview. 他在采访中当即给出了一个回答。

   solution to a problem 解决问题的办法

   When you finish doing the crossword puzzle, the solution is on the back page. 在你完成填字游戏后，答案就在反面。

   They help you talk through your problems but they don't give you any solutions. 他们会帮你充分讨论你的问题，但不会提供任何解决方案。

5. anti-drug 反毒品

   anti- — opposed to or against, opposite or preventing 反，防，抗

   It's described on the bottle as "an anti-ageing preparation to reduce fine lines and restore elasticity". 瓶子上的说明是："抗衰老配方，可消除皱纹，恢复皮肤弹性。"

   To get the top off the bottle you have to push it down and twist it anti-clockwise. 要打开瓶盖，你得把它往下摁，再沿逆时针方向旋转。

6. get tough on/with — treat more severely 更严厉，更强硬

   The government will get tough with people who avoid paying taxes. 政府将对逃税者采取强硬手段。

   I think it's time the police got tougher on people who drink and drive. 我觉得该是警方对酒后开车的人更加严厉处理的时候了。

7. It does not pay to be involved in drug dealing. 牵连到毒品买卖中没有好处。

   involve in — connected or concerned with 卷入，牵连

   If I were you I wouldn't get involved in their problems. 要是我是你，是不会卷入他们的问题的。

Buying an apartment in the downtown area involved him in debt. 在市中心买了一套公寓使他负债累累。

8. by accident — by chance 碰巧;偶然

The play was a success, but more by accident than design. 演出成功了,不过更多的是出于运气,而不是精心策划。

I met her purely by accident. 我碰到她纯属偶然。

9. prance (*v.*) — walk in an energetic way. 蹦蹦跳跳

He's always prancing around the courtyard every Sunday afternoon. 每个周日下午他总是在院子里蹦蹦跳跳。

V. FREE TALK

Directions: *A recent survey showed that many teenagers think about, or take part in, irresponsible social acts, such as getting into fights, smoking cigarettes or drinking alcohol. Teenagers' lack of social responsibility is catching attention from schools, parents and the media.*

Now talk on the following topic:

Causes of and Solutions to Teenagers' Lack of Social Responsibility.

VI. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Is America losing the battle against teen drug abuse? Despite years of anti-drug campaigns, drug use among American teens is increasing rapidly. A survey of more than 140000 students shows that drug use among 11- to 14-year-olds is on the rise, with 11.4 percent of junior-high students reporting monthly use of drugs. In a study issued last year, researchers found that drugs are more readily available and used by youth at a younger age than ever before.

The findings have led to the ongoing debate about how to stop the disturbing trend. There are people who think that the increase

in drug use among youth is the ultimate threat to the future of the country as a whole.

Today's teenagers are exposed to more drug education than any previous generation — the federal government has required public schools to teach drug prevention since 1978. The fact that drug use is still on the rise has caused policy-makers, schools officials, and parents to re-examine current drug prevention efforts.

While many parents think that government and schools should take more actions to tackle the drug problem, a survey showed that parental involvement plays a key role in teenage use. According to the survey, only 31 percent of parents are warning their children often about the dangers of drugs. But that these parental warnings can have a great effect. They can reduce drug use by 50 percent, or even more. By bringing the message of the dangers of drugs home, parents are taking an active part in tackling the problem of drug abuse.

UNIT 14

COMPLIMENTS AND CONGRATULATIONS

I. VOCABULARY PREVIEW

compliment	dull	challenge
terrific	be inclined to	threat
stylish	fantasy	ignorant
prestigious	maxim	premise
embrace	urge	consent
barrier	annoy	sway

II. CONVERSATIONS FOR PRACTICE

(1)

A: What a beautiful dress you have on today?

B: Do you think it fits well?

A: Yes. It looks terrific, and it matches your shoes perfectly[1].

B: Thank you. Actually, I bought it on sale[2] last week.

A: How lucky you are.

(2)

A: Did you have a good day shopping yesterday?

B: Yes, it was wonderful. I went to a shoe shop and bought a very nice pair of brown shoes. What do you think of them?

A: They're very stylish, and I like the colour.

B: Thank you.

(3)

A: I've heard you've been accepted to Shanghai International Studies University.

B: Yeah, I heard from them last week.

A: Congratulations. I'm very happy for you.

B: Thank you.

A: You must have worked very hard to be accepted by such a prestigious university.

B: Yes, but it's worth the effort[3].

III. USEFUL SENTENCES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. What a beautiful dress you have on.
2. The shoes look good on you.
3. What a good memory you have.
4. Your English is really good.
5. It's very good of you to say so.
6. It was great to hear about your new job.
7. Allow me to offer my heart-felt congratulations on your promotion.
8. My warmest congratulations on your marriage.
9. My sincere congratulations on your National Day.
10. Please accept my congratulations on your successful performance.

IV. PASSAGES FOR READING

Read the following passages and be ready to answer the questions.

Passage 1

Years of watching and comparing bright children and the not-

bright, or less bright, have shown that they are very different kinds of people. The bright child is curious about[4] life and reality, eager to get in touch with[5] it, embrace it, unite himself with it. There is no wall, no barrier between him and life. The dull child is far less curious, far less interested in what goes on and what is real, more inclined to live in worlds of fantasy.

The bright child likes to experiment, to try things out. He lives by the maxim that there is more than one way to skin a cat. If he can't do something one way, he'll try another. The dull child is usually afraid to try at all. It takes a good deal of urging to get him to try even once; if that try fails, he is through.

The bright child is patient. He can tolerate uncertainty and failure, and will keep trying until he gets an answer. When all his experiments fail, he can even admit to himself and others that for the time being he is not going to get an answer. This may annoy him, but he can wait. Very often, he does not want to be told how to do the problem or solve the puzzle he has struggled with, because he does not want to be cheated out of[6] the chance to figure it out for himself in the future.

Not so the dull child.[7] He cannot stand uncertainty or failure. To him, an unanswered question is not a challenge or an opportunity, but a threat. If he can't find the answer quickly, it must be given to him, and quickly.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. What is the maxim that the bright child lives by?
2. What different attitudes do the bright child and the dull child take towards failure?
3. How do the bright child and the dull child respond to what is new and strange to them?
4. What are major differences between the bright child and the dull child?
5. What other differences do you think exist between the bright

child and the dull child?

Passage 2

One of the greatest economic and social changes of the post-war years has gone largely unnoticed. It is that more and more women are going out to work. Today in the United States, in Japan and in the United Kingdom, almost 40 percent of the work force is female.

In theory this should mean that women are becoming better-off, liberated, equal. But in practice it is a different story.[8]

Most women now work far longer hours than men — in factory, shop or office as well as in the home as cook, cleaner, child rearer, shopper and home-maker. This double burden means that the average woman who goes out to work is now putting in an 80-hour working week — twice as long as most men.[9]

So equality depends not only on women sharing in paid employment but also on men sharing in the tasks of the home. At the moment husbands in all industrialized countries contribute very little to domestic work and recent research shows that this contribution does not increase when the wife goes out to work.[10] An American researcher found that the average father in the United States spends only 12 minutes a day with his children. Overall, women's unpaid work in the U.S.A is estimated at about 40 percent of the GDP[11].

But even in the workplace itself, women's wages are everywhere lower than men's. In the U.K., women are paid 25 percent less. In the U.S.A., they are paid 40 percent less. And this is despite equal pay legislation in most industrialized countries.

The reasons why women earn less than men go deeper than legislation.[12] And again the main cause is the double burden of home responsibilities which means that many women have to take part-time jobs, or less demanding jobs, and that they have less time for training and less opportunity for promotion.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. What is one of the greatest economic and social changes of the post-war years?
2. What does the author mean when he says that "In practice it is a different story"?
3. What does double burden mean in this passage?
4. What does equality depend on?
5. Why do women earn less than men?

Notes

1. ... it matches your shoes perfectly. ……它和你的鞋正好相配。
   match (*v.*) — to be like or suitable for use with 与……相配,衬
   The curtains and the wall paint in the living-room don't quite match. 起居室的窗帘和墙漆不太相配。
   She bought a pair of red shoes to match her red hat. 她买了一双红色的鞋子配红色的帽子。
2. on sale — offered to be sold; a special offering of goods at lower prices 在出售的;贱卖的;在展销
   The latest model of this digital video recorder is now on sale in several department stores. 这种数字录影机的最新款现在在几个百货商店优惠展销。
   I got this hat on sale; it was very cheap. 这顶帽子我在减价时买的,很便宜。
3. it's worth the effort 努力/付出是值得的
   worth (*adj.*) — deserving of 值得
   It's such a minor detail that it's hardly worth mentioning. 这样的细枝末节几乎不值一提。
   If you are a young, inexperienced driver, it is worth having comprehensive insurance. 如果你是一名缺乏经验的年轻司机的话,投保综合险是值得的。
   The exhibit of mummies of ancient Egypt is worth a visit. 古埃及的木乃伊展览值得一看。
4. curious about 好奇的,想知道的

Babies are curious about everything around them. 婴儿对周围的一切都很好奇。

I am curious about/as to what has happened as there is no one at the other end of the line at such a late hour. 这么晚了没人接电话，我担心是否发生了什么事。

5. get in touch with 与……取得联系

I've been intending to get in touch/contact with you about a plan I have for opening a small shop as a sideline. 我一直想就我经营一家小店来做副业的计划跟你联系。

6. cheat out of (通过不当手段)阻止获取

The poor child was cheated out of his inheritance by a dishonest lawyer. 可怜的孩子被不诚实的律师骗取了他应继承的财产。

7. Not so the dull child. 不聪明的孩子不是这样。

倒装句式，意即"The dull child is different."

8. But in practice it is a different story. 但在实际生活中，情况却并非如此。

in practice 实际上，在实际生活中

In theory, it's not so difficult to enlarge your vocabulary. But in practice, it's one of the most difficult things. 在理论上，扩大词汇量并不难。但实际上，这是最难的事情之一。

9. This double burden means that the average woman who goes out to work is now putting in an 80-hour working week — twice as long as most men. 这一双重负担意味着有工作的妇女一周得工作 80 小时，相当于男人的两倍。

put in 做(工作)，花费(时间)

She's put in a lot of efforts on this piece of work. 她在这件作品上付出了许多努力。

If I put in some extra hours today, I can have some time off tomorrow. 如果我今天多干几个小时，明天就能休息一段时间。

10. At the moment husbands in all industrialized countries contribute very little to domestic work and recent research shows that

this contribution does not increase when the wife goes out to work. 目前，所有工业化国家的丈夫们几乎不做任何家务，而最近的一项研究表明妻子出去工作时，他们的家务量也不会增加。

contribute（*v.*）— give（money，support，help or ideas）towards a particular aim 捐献，贡献

Between all of us at work，we are hoping to contribute half of our salary to the poor children in rural areas. 我们所有工作的人希望把我们一半的工资捐给贫困地区的儿童。

He wants to contribute something to the community that has given so much to him. 他想向曾给过他不少帮助的社区贡献点什么。

11. GDP 国内生产总值（gross domestic product 的缩写形式）
12. The reasons why women earn less than men go deeper than legislation. 妇女挣得（比男人）少不仅仅是法律的原因。

go（run）deep 根深蒂固

Her fear of forming relationship with other people goes deep. 她怕与他人建立关系的心态是根深蒂固的。

V. FREE TALK

Directions: *Some people think that studying in a university is worthwhile only because you can get a degree.*

Now talk on the following topic:

What's the Purpose of Studying in a University?

VI. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

During the past generation，the amount of time devoted to historical studies in American public schools has steadily decreased. About 25 years ago，most public high-school youths study one year of world history and one of American history，but today，most study only

one year of ours. In contrast, the state schools of many other Western nations require the subject to be studied almost every year. In France, for example, all students, not just the college-bound, follow a carefully sequenced program of history, civics and geography every year from the seventh grade through the twelfth grade.

Does it matter if Americans are ignorant of their past? Does it matter if the general public knows little of the individuals, the events and the movements that shaped our nation? The fundamental premise of our democratic form of government is that political power derives from the informed consent of the people. Informed consent requires a citizenry that is rational and knowledgeable. If our system is to remain free and democratic, citizens should know not only how to judge candidates and their competing claims but how our institutions evolved. An understanding of history does not lead everyone to the same conclusions, but it does equip people with the knowledge to teach independent judgments on current issues. Without historical perspective, voters are more likely to be swayed by emotional appeals, by stirring commercial, or by little more than a candidate's good looks or charisma.

Because of my interest as a historian of education in the condition of the study of history, I have been involved during the last year, in collaboration with the National Assessment of Educational Progress, in planning a countrywide study of what 17-year-olds know about American history. In addition, my contacts with college students during the last year and discussions with other historians have led me to believe that there is cause for concern.

UNIT 15

INVITATIONS AND THANKS

I. VOCABULARY PREVIEW

embracing	incentive	addiction
convenient	viable	lexicon
creative	ethnic	hook
sewage	tolerance	junk food
utility	Confucius	disastrous
maintenance	prevail	neglect
ignorance	essence	isolated
abandon	heritage	intimacy
infrastructure	enmity	

II. CONVERSATIONS FOR PRACTICE

(1)

A: I'd like to invite you to dinner at our house.

B: That isn't necessary at all.

A: But I really want to do so.

B: Well, in that case, we'll be glad to.

A: When would it be convenient for you? How about Friday night?

B: OK.

(2)

A: I really don't know how to thank you enough.

B: Don't mention it. I'm glad I could help.

A: It's most kind of you to help me out of this embarrassing situation.

B: It was my pleasure.

A: Well, if there is anything I can do for you, please don't hesitate to let me know.

B: OK, I will.

(3)

A: Please tell him how grateful I am.

B: I'll do that.

A: Thank you. You see, it was extremely kind of him.

B: I'll tell him when he is out of hospital next week.

A: Please do. And tell him not to worry any more.

B: OK.

III. USEFUL SENTENCES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. May I have the honour to invite you to ...
2. Would you like to have dinner with us?
3. May I invite you to attend our meeting?
4. I'd like to invite you out for dinner.
5. I was wondering if you would like to go to the concert with me tonight.
6. Say, tomorrow night, would that be OK?
7. What time suits you best?
8. That would be very nice.
9. Yes, I'd love/like to.
10. That's very kind of you.
11. Thank you very much for your invitation, but I'm afraid I cannot make it.

12. I'd like/love to, but I'm otherwise engaged.
13. I can never thank you enough.
14. I'm beyond words.
15. Not at all.
16. It's my pleasure.
17. I'm glad to be of help.
18. You are welcome.
19. Don't mention it.
20. No problem.

IV. PASSAGES FOR READING

Read the following passages and be ready to answer the questions.

Passage 1

The skills to maintain[1] high-technology systems are becoming as important as the creative skills that design the systems. All across the country, buses, planes, utilities, even sewage treatment plants, miracles of modern science, are breaking down and proving unusable because we are unable to provide the companion miracle of modern maintenance.

The lack of skilled workers is most alarming in the area of nuclear power. Numerous dangerous incidents have been caused by carelessness or ignorance. New safety requirements in the nuclear industry have created a need for more engineers and other technicians, while the fear of serious incidents has led to greater emphasis on hiring qualified workers. But as the need has grown, the number of workers has not. The unpopularity of nuclear power on college campuses and its uncertain future have discouraged many students from[2] entering the field.

The panel studying the crash of the DC-10 in Chicago in 1979, which killed 273 people, listed improper maintenance as the starting point for the failure that led to the crash. That and similar findings

have led the airline industry to worry that too many functions are being taken over[3] by unqualified workers.

Unless[4] we begin to fill the need for skilled technicians, we will be forced to abandon much of our technological infrastructure and return to older, simpler methods.

The high-tech repair problems we already face show that there is the need for mechanically skilled engineers, technicians, and repair people. All of these are good occupational bets for the next ten years. But better incentives will have to be created to attract and develop the skills needed to keep our technology viable.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. What is the major reason behind people's inability to maintain our buses, airplanes, power plants and other high-tech machinery today?
2. Why has the number of qualified workers in the nuclear power industry not kept pace with the demand?
3. What is he driving at when the author suggests that people might "be forced to abandon much of our technological infrastructure"?
4. What does the author believe people must do to attract qualified people "to keep our technology viable"?
5. Illustrate the need for special training in order to operate and maintain much of the high-tech equipment now in use.

Passage 2

Internet addiction or IAD is one of the newest terms to enter the medical lexicon. It may sound strange or even amusing to many people but psychologists are finding it an increasingly real problem[5] among younger generations. IAD can mostly be seen among young people aged between 14 and 30 years old. It displays all of the typical addiction-related problems like loss of control, lack of rational thinking and uncontrollable cravings, just like those experienced by

any addict hooked on drugs, alcohol or junk food.

Those with IAD may suffer disastrous consequences. Many students who spend hundreds of hours on Internet interactions may fail exams simply because they neglect their studies. Then there are those who are so hooked on the Internet that they fail to make new friends among fellow students. Many adults with IAD have been unable to concentrate on their work and some of them have even lost their jobs.

Many psychologists studying IAD find that one of the biggest problems is that Net-surfers spend more time establishing electronic relationships than human ones. The inability to form real interpersonal relationships can have a harmful effect on the user. Over time, an online-user may become so isolated that he is unable to function in the real world with real people. IAD does harm to traditional relationships. An Internet addict avoids real-life emotions and intimacy and chooses to maintain a relationship with someone he has not met.

IAD also affects an online-user physically. Firstly, sitting for hours in front of the computer screen is not a healthy activity. It does not exercise any part of the body except perhaps the fingers. Long hours sitting in front of computer can also result in[6] back problems, let alone[7] the harm it does to the eyes.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. What does IAD stand for?
2. What are the typical symptoms of IAD?
3. What kind of consequences can IAD lead to?
4. Why does IAD do harm to traditional relationships?
5. What do you think is the best cure for IAD?

Notes

1. maintain (*v.*) — to continue to have; keep in existence 维持,保有

He took the lead, and maintained it until the end of the race. 他在比赛中处于领先,并保持到最后。

The railway lines have to be constantly maintained in order to make sure that they won't break down. 为了确保不出故障,铁轨需要经常保养。

maintenance (*n.*) — the act of keeping something in good condition 维持,保养

There are thorough maintenance checks on each aircraft before take-off. 每架飞机起飞前都经过了彻底检修。

The television program offers quite a few tips on car maintenance. 这个电视节目提供了许多有关轿车保养的小窍门。

2. discourage from 打消……的兴致;阻止;使泄气

The bad weather discouraged people from attending the parade in the yearly carnival. 在一年一度的狂欢节上,天气不好打消了人们参加游行的兴致。

He was discouraged from applying for the job vacancy because he heard that the salary offered was lower than what he got in his former job. 由于听说薪水比他先前的工作还低,他对应聘那个岗位空缺泄了气。

3. take over 接管

Who do you think will take over now that the government has been dismissed? 政府已经解散了,你认为谁将会接管呢?

I'm feeling too tired to drive any more; will you take over? 我太累了,不能再继续开车了;你来开,好吗?

4. unless 除非

Do not leave the building unless instructed to do so. 除非叫你离开大楼,否则别出去。

Unless the government agrees to give extra money, the theatre will have to close soon. 除非政府同意增拨经费,不然剧院很快就得关门。

unless 和 if not 有时可以互换。例如:

Follow the green signs unless you have goods to declare.

Follow the green signs if you don't have any goods to declare.

如果没有需要申报的物品，请沿着绿色标记行进。

而在假设句中，不能用 unless。例如：

She would have died if the doctor had not saved her. 要不是医生救活了她，她已经死了。

5. finding it an increasingly real problem 发现这是一个越来越严重的问题

这里的 it 指代 IAD，不过 find it + a noun phrase + to do sth.，find it + an adjective + to do sth.，find it + an adjective + that clause 也是常见的句式。

I find it a difficult task to write a composition of 500 words on this topic in just one hour. 我发现要在仅仅一个小时内就这个题目写一篇 500 字的作文是件困难的事。

He found it hard to carry the refrigerator upstairs by himself because it was too heavy. 他发现要一个人把冰箱扛到楼上去很困难，因为冰箱太重了。

6. result in 导致，带来

The air crash resulted in a loss of over one hundred lives, among whom there were two babies. 空难造成一百多人死亡，其中包括两名婴儿。

Your carelessness will result in a serious blunder in the long run. 你的粗心大意最终会铸成大错。

7. let alone 更不用说

He couldn't afford a used car, let alone a new one. 他连旧车都买不起，更不用说新车了。

I have never heard of such a miracle, let alone seen it. 这样的奇迹我从未听说过，更不用说见过了。

V. FREE TALK

Directions: *Many of us lack important training in one or more high-tech skills that we would like to know more about, such as operating computers. Would this skill help you at work, at home, or in school?*

Now talk on the following topic:

How Would Mastering a Computer Benefit Us?

VI. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

The laptop computer is popular all over the world as it is small enough for us to use on our laps while seated. People use them on trains and airplanes, in airports and hotels. These laptops connect people to their workplace. In the United States today, laptops also connect students to their classrooms.

Westlake College in Virginia will start a laptop computer program that allows students to do schoolwork anywhere they want. Within five years, each of the 1500 students at the college will get a laptop. The laptops are part of a $10 million computer program at Westlake, a 110-year-old college. The students with laptops will also have access not only to the Internet but also to libraries. In addition, they will be able to use e-mail to speak with their teachers, their classmates, and their families. However, the most important part of the laptop program is that students will be able to use computers without going to computer labs. They can work with it at home, in a fast-food restaurant or under the tress — anywhere at all.

At Westlake College, more than 90% of the students use computers, either desktop or laptop, but the laptop users can work and study in any of the places. Just as one of the Westlake teachers said, "Here we are in the middle of Virginia and we're giving students a window on the world."

UNIT 16

INQUIRIES

I. VOCABULARY PREVIEW

literary	neighbourly	hemmed in
suspicious	variation	lay-by
acquaintance	derive from	folding
reserve	landscape	

II. CONVERSATIONS FOR PRACTICE

(1)

A: Now, have you got any questions that you'd like to ask?

B: Yes. I wonder if you could tell me what salary are you offering?

A: Yes, of course. We'll be offering a starting salary of $250 per week.

B: When might I expect the salary to be raised?

A: If everything is satisfactory, we'll raise the salary by 15%[1] after three months.

B: I see. I'll take it.

(2)

A: Could you tell us how many volumes there are in this library?

B: Well, that's hard to say exactly. The number is constantly increasing.

A: How does it compare with other university libraries?

B: Ours is the largest university library in this state.

A: Do you have to be a student in order to use the library?

B: No. Because this university is state-supported, the general public is allowed to use our facilities and borrow materials.

(3)

A: Good morning. May I help you?

B: Yes, I'd like to have these rolls of film developed.

A: Yes. Anything else?

B: Oh, yes, a tube of toothpaste, please.

A: A large one or a small one?

B: A large one, please.

A: All together three pounds forty, please.

III. USEFUL SENTENCES AND EXPRESSIONS

1. Now, any questions?
2. Anything not clear?
3. I was wondering if I could ...
4. I was just wondering if there is an earlier flight.
5. When can you have the sample text ready?
6. What time do we have to arrive?
7. Do we have any assignments for tomorrow?
8. How much interest do you pay?
9. How long can I keep these books?
10. Do I have to pay a fine if it's overdue?

IV. PASSAGES FOR READING

Read the following passages and be ready to answer the questions.

Passage 1

A normal English family, especially when it has just moved into a new district, wants to be friendly with those living in the same area, yet it often hesitates because there is a fear that some neighbours might want to be too friendly and make such a habit of[2] calling that the members of the family could not call their home their own. It is not surprising, therefore, that quite nice people wait for a proper invitation, paying no attention to the casual invitation "Come any time".

After moving into a new district a married couple will probably join a local organization, political party, parent-teacher association, musical, artistic, or literary group, a hobby group, or an evening institute for learning subjects of interest to adults. In this way natural contacts are made and people with some interest in common[3] get to know one another. Very often this leads back to every street where the newcomers have their home. Neighbours are often a little suspicious about[4] a new resident who begins to talk about family or personal troubles after a brief acquaintance. The British feel that there should be a certain reserve about some things and, in particular[5], about worrying other people with one's own troubles. It is appreciated that everyone and every family have private problems, and that usually these have to be solved without the help or advice of neighbours.

Neighbourly attitudes, however, show some variation from one part of the country to another. For example, there is more friendliness among neighbours in the North of England than in the South. Why this should be so is not completely clear, but it may have its roots in the nineteenth-century development of industrial England. In the North there were often periods of unemployment, poverty, and industrial strife, and it is reasonable to assume that under such conditions[6] a spirit of neighbourliness spread.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. Why does a family hesitate to be friendly to its neighbours when it has just moved into a new place?
2. Do people often mean it when they say to their neighbour "Come any time"?
3. How will a married couple make natural acquaintance with and get to know their neighbours?
4. Are neighbourly attitudes all the same throughout Britain?
5. If your family has some private problems, will you ask your neighbours for advice? Why or why not?

Passage 2

The American family unit is in the process of[7] change. There used to be mainly two types of families: the extended and the nuclear. The extended family most often included mother, father, children, and some other relatives, such as grandparents, living under the same roof or nearby. Then as job patterns changed and the economy progressed from agricultural to industrial, people were forced to move to different parts of the country for job opportunities. These moves split[8] up the extended family. The nuclear family became more prevalent; this consisted of[9] only the parents and the children. Now, besides these two types of traditional groupings, the word family is being expanded[10] to include a variety of other living arrangements.

Today's family can be made up of diverse combinations with the divorce rate nearly one in two; there is an increase in single-parent homes: a father or mother living with one or more children. Blended families occur when previously married men and women marry again and combine the children from former marriages into a new family. On the other hand, some couples are deciding not to have any children at all, so there is an increase in two-person childless families. There are also more people who live alone: single, widowed, divorced. Now one in five Americans lives alone.

Though the phenomenon of diverse families is most obvious in

America, many people believe that the trend is spreading to other countries. What's more surprising, according to some researchers, families in some rural areas are becoming smaller and more diverse.

Now answer the following questions in your own words:

1. What are the two main types of families?
2. What is an extended family?
3. What is a nuclear family?
4. What is a single-parent family?
5. Why are families in some rural areas becoming smaller and more diverse?

Notes

1. raise the salary by 15% 工资增长15%

   by 在这里表示度量或数量，意为"to the amount or degree of"

   The price of oil fell by a further $2 a barrel. 石油价格又调低了2美元一桶。

   The serious cases have dropped by 50% soon after the new remedy was introduced and applied in the clinic treatment. 新的疗法被介绍进来并应用于临床治疗后不久，重病例下降了50%。

2. make a habit of 养成习惯

   She made a habit of smoking one cigarette after each meal. 她养成了每顿饭后吸一支烟的习惯。

   The old man made a habit of taking his dog out for a walk in the afternoon every day when the weather was fine. 老人养成如果天气好每天下午遛狗的习惯。

3. people with some interest in common 有一些共同兴趣的人

   have something in common 有共同之处

   In common with most young people he hates getting up early in the morning. 跟大部分年轻人一样，他很不愿意早起。

   The twin brothers had little in common apart from their ap-

pearance. 除了外貌相像，这孪生兄弟没什么别的共同之处。

4. suspicious about 怀疑，有疑虑

I'm a bit suspicious about that package left in the corridor. 我对被遗留在走廊上的那只包裹有点疑心。

When she offered to take me there I became suspicious about her intention. 当她主动提出带我去的时候，我开始怀疑她的意图。

5. in particular 尤其，特别

I noticed his eyes in particular, because they were such an unusual colour. 我特别注意到了他的眼睛，因为它们的颜色与众不同。

He likes seafood, crabs in particular. 他喜欢吃海鲜，尤其是螃蟹。

6. under such conditions 在这种情况下

on no condition 无论如何也不

This equipment should on no condition be used by untrained staff. 这台仪器绝不能让未受过训练的职工使用。

7. in the process of 在进行中，在过程中

They are trying to extend the range of goods they sell and, in the process, to appeal to a new type of customer. 他们正努力增加销售商品的种类，并在此过程中吸引新一类顾客。

The police established the identity of the dead man by a process of elimination. 警察通过一系列排除确定了死者的身份。

8. split (*v.*) — to divide into several parts 分割，分裂

The river splits into three smaller streams at this point. 河流在这里分成三个支流。

I think the article would be easier to read if you split it into sections. 我想如果你把这篇文章分成几个部分来阅读，可能会容易一些。

9. consist of ... 由……组成

The United Kingdom consists of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. 联合王国由大不列颠和北爱尔兰组成。

Cargos of supplies, consisting mainly of food and medicines, were shipped to the country where a large amount of people lived below the poverty line. 整船的供给，主要包括食品和药物，被运到这个国家，那里有很多人生活在贫困线以下。

10. expand (*v.*) — to increase in size, number, volume, degree, etc. 扩大

    The company has expanded its operations in Scotland by building a new factory there. 这家公司通过在苏格兰建新厂扩大了在那里的运营。

V. FREE TALK

Directions: *Wherever people live, normally they have neighbours. Curiosity is often aroused when a newcomer moves into the neighbourhood.*

Now talk on the following topic:

What Is the Ideal Neighbourhood Relationship to You?

VI. SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Even in the overcrowded United Kingdom there are large tracts of open unspoilt country, where people with more traditional tastes can go for quiet, and for the sense of freedom they derive from contact with nature. In the national parks especially, modern development of housing and industry is strictly controlled. Visitors may walk for miles through landscape of the greatest beauty and wildness, and often of considerable historic or scientific interest. Along the coasts of some of the maritime countries, public pathways have been created; these paths stretch for many miles along cliffs that look out on the Atlantic Ocean or the English Channel. Another path, lying inland, goes along the range of mountains in the north

of England. It is called the Pennine Way. Here, the long-distance walker and the nature-lover can find much to enjoy, without feeling hemmed in by large numbers of their fellows.

Yet few people make full use of the national parks established for everyone's benefit. The commonest thing nowadays is for family groups to motor out to a beautiful spot and park their cars in a lay-by. A picnic basket is produced, along with a folding table and chairs, a kettle and a portable stove. They then settle down to a picnic in the lay-by beside the car. Apparently their idea of enjoyment is to get into the fresh air and amongst the country sights and sounds without having to walk a yard. They seem almost to like to hear and to smell the traffic.

附录：

上海市英语口译基础能力证书口试样题

ORAL TEST

Part A：Passage Reading

Directions: *In this part of the test, you are to read a passage. Start your reading at the signal ... and stop your reading at the signal ... You need to have your name and registration number recorded. Start the oral test with "My name is ..." "My registration number is ..."*

Now let us begin oral test with Part A：Passage Reading

I came to study in the United States a year ago. Yet I did not know the real American society until I was injured in a car accident because after the accident I had to see a doctor — and go to court.

After the accident, my roommate called a doctor for me. I was very grateful and determined to repay him one day. But the next day, he asked me to pay him $200 for what he had done. I was astonished. He had good reason to charge me, he said. And if I wanted to collect money from the person who was responsible for my injury, I'd have to have a good lawyer. And only a good doctor can help me get a good lawyer. Now that he had helped me find a good doctor, it was only fair that I should pay him.

But every time I went to see the doctor, I had to wait about 50 minutes. He would see two or three patients at the same time, and often stop treating one so as to see another. Yet he charged me $115 each time.

My lawyer was all smiles the first time we met. But after that he avoided seeing me at all. He knew very well the other party was

responsible for the accident, yet he hardly did anything. He simply waited to collect his money. He was so irresponsible that I decided to dismiss him. And he made me pay him $770.

My experience taught me two things about America: firstly, in a country like America, money is everything. It is more important than friendship, honour or professional morality. Secondly, foreigners are still being unfairly treated. So when we talk about America, we should see both its good and bad sides.

Part B: Free Talk

Directions: *These years more and more parents are sending their children abroad to study. Talk on the topic for at least 2 minutes. Start your talk at the signal ... and stop your talk at the signal ...*

What are the advantages and disadvantage of studying abroad?